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A CALDWELL FAMILY TREE

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME TWO

Goodrich

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This is VOLUME TWO of Three Volumes

in

SET NUMBER 6

1613370

Gift '61
Grace Caldwell Hall
Orleans, Mass.

Line 77
THE ABIGAIL GLEASON LINE
A Branch of the Chloe Shepard Line (19)
Synopsis

(77) ABIGAIL GLEASON, b. 1728;
r. Enfield and Coventry, Conn.;
m. 1747, Noah Shepard . . . . (76, line 19).

(154) ISAAC GLEASON, b. 1687, d. 1761;
r. Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1712, Mary Prior . . . . (155).

(308) ISAAC GLEASON, b. 1654, d. 1698;
r. Watertown and Springfield, Mass.,
and Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1684, Hester Eggleston . . . . (309).

(616) THOMAS GLEASON, b. 1607, d. 1686;
colonial pioneer from England to Watertown,
Cambridge, and Charlestown, Mass.;
m. in England, Susannah Page . . . . (617).

Family History
154
ISAAC GLEASON,

father of Abigail (77) and son of Isaac (308), was born in Enfield, Conn., 12 Nov. 1687 (History of Enfield, by Francis Olcott Allen, hereafter referred to as Allen, 2:1566).

That he was the father of the Abigail who married Noah Shepard was proved in the family history of Noah Shepard (76, line 19).

Isaac Gleason married, 31 Aug. 1712, Mary Prior (155), daughter of John and Mary (Geer) Prior (310 and 311). Her father's name is given in Coventry VR (p. 41), and his wife is given by Allen (1:37). Her death has not been found.

Isaac took up a farm in the southeast part of Enfield, and was one of the first settlers in that section of the town. In 1721, he was possessed of a parcel of land bounded on the east and south by Buckhorn Brook, on the west by land of John Prior Sr., and on the north by common land. During the next seven years he was granted three more parcels adjacent to the first, which in 1728, he exchanged for 25 acres also adjacent to the first but on the south side (Allen, 1:265,266). By a deed, dated 23 Oct. 1729 and recorded 8 Oct. 1735, he and his wife Mary sold to Nathaniel Pryor another adjoining lot, this one being the "homelot that was originally John Firman's now Nathaniel Pryor's" (Allen, 3:1984).

Isaac died in Enfield, 5 June 1751. He was survived by five sons, four of whom are named by Allen (1:28), but it is clear that he was survived by a fifth son Jacob, as told in the genealogy, Descendants of Thomas Gleason, by Lillian May Wilson (pp. 41,42,66,67), which is the chief authority for this narrative.

Children of Isaac and Mary (Prior) Gleason, born in Enfield:

i. Esther, b. 7 Sep. 1713; m. Ephraim Bancroft; he was a Lieut. in the Revolution; settled at Windsor.
ii. Isaac, b. 10 Mar. 1715; m. Martha Abbe; one of the soldiers at the Falls Fight in the colonial wars.
iii. Mary, b. 7 July 1718; m. Samuel or Nathaniel Davis.
iv. Joseph, b. 13 Aug. 1721; m. Hannah Colton.
v. Jonah, b. 4 July 1724; m. Hannah Parker.
vi. Abigail (77), b. 3 Apr. 1728; m. Noah Shepard (76, line 19).
vii. Job, b. 28 Jan. 1731; m. Hannah Pease.
viii. Jacob, b. 10 Mar. 1734; had a wife Ruth; served in the Revolution; about 1786 removed with his family to Benson, Rutland County, Vt.

Family History
308
ISAAC GLEASON,

father of Isaac (154) and son of Thomas (616), was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1654.

When a young man, he joined the group of Watertown people who settled in Springfield. He enlisted in King Philip's War, and was stationed at the garrison in Springfield. He received 17 L 4 s 9 d for services ending 24 June 1676 and 6 L 18 s 10 d for services ending 24 Aug. 1676. He was admitted an inhabitant of Springfield, 5 Feb. 1676, and took the oath of allegiance in 1678. The town records of Springfield include this item: "9 Feb. 1679, at a meeting of selectmen, Isaack Gleason ordered to look after South door of meeting house to prevent persons especially boys from leaving church unnecessarily during service." In December, 1680, he was paid for 17 days labor in building the new meeting house at Springfield at 3 shillings per day, total wages 2 L 11 s.

Next year, in 1681 he settled in Enfield, Conn., which is the next town to Springfield on the south. Three years after that, on 26 June 1684, at Windsor, Conn., he married Hester Eggleston (309), born 1 Dec. 1663, daughter of James and Hester (Williams) Eggleston (618 and 619).

He died in Enfield, 14 May 1698, aged only 44 years, and leaving his widow with six small children, the youngest about three months old. She was still a widow fourteen years later. The record of her death has not been found.

His estate was valued at 103 L 12 s 9 d in the inventory dated 14 May 1698, but there were debts amounting to 43 L 9 s 4 d, leaving a "free estate" of 60 L 3 s 5 d. The administration was granted to the widow Hester Gleason and Ephraim Terry. Ten years later, 13 Jan. 1708, an order for the settlement of the estate was issued, its value at that time having shrunk to 27 L 3 s 2 d, but it was not until 16 May 1712 that the settlement was finally accomplished and the estate divided among the widow and the five surviving children.

Children of Isaac and Hester or Esther (Eggleston) Gleason, born in Enfield:

i. Hester or Esther, b. 21 July 1685 (Allen has a misprint in the year as 1682 instead of 1685); d. before 1712.
ii. Isaac (154), b. 12 Nov. 1687; m. Mary Prior (155).
iii. Thomas, b. 29 July 1690; m. Elizabeth Deming.
iv. Abigail, b. 14 Mar. 1692; m. John Hale.
v. Marah or Mary, b. 7 Aug. 1695; m. Caleb Booth.
vi. Deborah, b. 23 Jan. 1698; m. Noah Strong.

Authorities: Thomas Gleason Genealogy, pp. 27,28,41,42, and Allen, 1:28; 3:2223, citing Enfield Records.

Family History
616
THOMAS GLEASON,

father of Isaac (308), was born probably in Sulgrave, Northampton County, England, in 1607. There was no "G" in the name in England, and it was spelled Leeson, Leson, Leason, and in these forms it is a common name in Northampton County. He married in England, Susanna Page (617). There are no clues to the parentage of Thomas or Susannah, but she may have been a sister to William Page who died in Watertown, Mass., in 1664, on the evidence of wills.

The first mention of Thomas Gleason in America was his taking the oath of allegiance at Watertown, 1 June 1652. He probably settled in Cambridge almost immediately. He was convicted, 30 Dec. 1656, in the Charlestown Court of opposing constable Richard Sautle (Sawtell), when the constable was "reproving a youth that had cursed in the time of Publique worship," and was sentenced to make "publique acknowledgement of his evil," in the church at Watertown, and pay a fine of ten shillings which was to be increased to forty shillings if he failed to make the acknowledgement. It appears from the records that he made the acknowledgement.

About two years later, in 1658, he removed to Charlestown, but this moved proved disastrous. In good faith, he leased land from a Captain Scarlett, which was the portion of the Squaw Achen lands which the squaw had bequeathed to Edward Gibbons, and Thomas occupied the farm with his family. In 1662, the town of Charlestown raised a question in regard to his title to this property, and some of the leading citizens claimed that the title was held by the town. The manuscript on the Gleason Family, by Hall Gleason, in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society tells the story of the controversy in detail.

In brief, as the leading citizens had control of the town, the town sued Thomas Gleason to obtain possession of the property. He fought the claim. While the case was being tried, Mr. Dunster, representing the town, and his crew began cutting hay on the farm which Thomas Gleason believed was his. Seeing this, Thomas Gleason and his sons rushed into the field, drove off the Dunster crew, and finished the job of making hay themselves. As usually happens in such a situation, Thomas Gleason lost his struggle in the court, his entire farm was confiscated by the town, and his personal property was used up by the cost of the proceedings. It is obvious that a great injustice was done him.

After his property was lost, Thomas Gleason sought to live in Cambridge, but the authorities refused to admit him as an inhabitant. His son Isaac, who was paid for serving in the garrison at Springfield, sent half his pay to Cambridge for the support of his father, but this was not sufficient. Penniless, a man without a town he could call

his home, he seems to have found a haven in Watertown, where it was "Granted at a pubike meeting that Deckon Stone and Sammoll Thacher shall laye out for tew by (for to buy) goodman Leson Clothes for his nosety the some of other forty or fifty shillings." (Watertown Records, published proceedings, 1:1:40). There is no further mention of him in the records.

He died in Watertown or Cambridge in 1686.

His widow Susannah broke down mentally from the effect of these trials and deprivations, and was committed to the county jail for care. She died in Boston 24 Jan. 1691.

Evidence from the probate records in regard to her identity. When William Page of Watertown made his will, he had no children and left all his property to his wife Hannah. He died 19 Dec. 1664. Within a year his widow married Nicholas Wood, who died in 1670. Hannah then married Edward Winn of Woburn, who died in 1682. Again a widow, she made her will 9 Sep. 1685 and it was proved 11 Nov. 1686. She gave her "brother-in-law Gleason" forty shillings, gave William, son of Thomas Gleason, five pounds, and each of the other sons of Thomas, twenty shillings. She gave ten shillings each to her "kinswomen" Marie and Ann Gleason, and refers to sums given them by her husband William Page. Evidently they were the two youngest children of Thomas Gleason who were respectively 7 and 5 years old when William Page died. Hannah, widow of William Page, may have been a sister of Susannah, widow of Thomas Gleason, but it seems more probable that William Page was a brother of Susannah.

Children of Thomas and Susannah (Page) Gleason (616 and 617), the first born probably in England, the next five in Watertown, the next two in Cambridge, and the youngest in Charlestown:

i. Thomas, b. in 1637; his first wife was Sarah and his second wife was Mary; settled in Sudbury first.
ii. Joseph, b. in 1642; m. (1st) Martha Russell; m. (2nd) Abigail Garfield; settled in Sudbury.
iii. John, b. in 1647; m. Mary Ross; settled in Sudbury.
iv. Philip, b. about 1650; d. unm. about 1690 in Framingham; a soldier in King Philip's War.
v. Nathaniel, b. 1651; killed with about 50 other men by the Indians at Sudbury, 21 Apr. 1676.
vi. Isaac (308), b. in 1654; m. Hester Eggleston (309).
vii. William, b. in 1655; m. Abiah Bartlett; a soldier in the colonial wars; settled in Cambridge.
viii. Mary, b. 31 Oct. 1657.
ix. Ann, b. in 1659.

Chief Authority:

The Gleason Genealogy, by Lillian May Wilson, pp. 9-19 and 20-30.

Line 79
THE ABIGAIL BEMENT LINE
A Branch of the Hannah Firman Line (39)
Synopsis

(79) ABIGAIL BEMENT, b. 1726, d. about 1772;
r. Enfield, Conn., and Somers, Conn.;
m. (1st) 1749-50, Benjamin Firman . . (78, line 39).

(158) BENJAMIN BEMENT, b. 1698, d. about 1746;
r. Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1723, Elizabeth Abbe . . . . (159).

(316) JOHN BEMENT, b. about 1661, d. 1703;
r. Wenham, Mass., and Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1696, Abigail Eggleston . . . . (317).

(632) JOHN BEMENT, b. about 1638, d. 1684;
r. Salem and Wenham, Mass., and Enfield, Conn.;
m. about 1659, Martha Dennis . . . . (633).

(1264) JOHN BEAMOND, b. about 1612, d. before 1647;
colonial pioneer from England to Salem, Mass.

Note

The chief authority for all the data in this line is the manuscript, Chronicles of the Bement Family in America, by J. Granville Leach, in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. This authority is referred to on the following pages as the Bement Manuscript.

An authority used frequently is the History of Enfield, by Francis Olcott Allen, which is referred to as Allen.

Family History
158
BENJAMIN BEMENT,

father of Abigail (79) and son of John (316), was born in Enfield, Conn., 14 Sep. 1698. This date is given in the Bement Manuscript and also by Allen (2:1589), who says the original town records call Benjamin "son of John bement and abagall."

By a deed, dated 24 Feb. 1719, he made over to William Bement all his right and title to the Muchoage lands formerly belonging to his "father John Bement," together with all rights and titles to lands which were his "grandfather's John Bement deceased," and on 15 Feb. 1723, he quit claimed to his uncle Edmond Bement, all his rights to lands accruing to himself from the estate of his "grandfather John Bement in the town of Enfield." (Hampshire County Deeds, C:596; D:195). He was a witness to a multitude of deeds evidently as a civil magistrate, and bought and sold several parcels of land evidently as a dealer in real estate.

From 1 June 1725 to 30 Nov. 1725, he served as a private in Capt. Timothy Dwight's company at Fort Dummer, for which he received 12 L 2 s 10 d (Mass. Archives, 91:236).

He married at Enfield, 28 Nov. 1723, Elizabeth Abbe (159), born about 1700, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Fairfield) Abbe (318 and 319). They lived probably in that part of Enfield which later became Somers.

He died after 26 Mar. 1744 and before 23 Apr. 1747, when his widow married Samuel Felt of Somers, as his second wife. This Samuel Felt was baptized in Salem First Church, 5 June 1696, married about 1722 in Enfield, Rachel Kibbee, who died in Somers, 24 July 1745, five days after the birth of her tenth child, was a "joyner" as well as a farmer, a prominent man in the community, and a captain in the French and Indian War. He died in Somers, 23 Mar. 1788. (The Felt Genealogy, by John E. Morris, p. 53).

Children of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Abbe) Bement, all recorded at Enfield, and all born there except John, who was born at Simsbury, where his mother's brother-in-law was a practising physician:

i. Benjamin, b. 25 Feb. 1724; m. Elizabeth Stocking.
ii. Abigail (79), b. 25 Nov. 1726; m. Benjamin Firman (78, line 39).
iii. John, b. 25 Feb. 1727.
iv. Elizabeth, b. 11 May 1731; m. Ephraim Jones.
v. Judah, b. 27 Aug. 1733; m. Mercy Fowler.

Authorities:
Bement Manuscript, pp. 48,49.
Enfield VR, cited by Allen, 2:1589, etc.

Family History
316
JOHN BEMENT,

father of Benjamin (158) and son of John (632), was born about 1661. This year is inferred from the fact that he received a grant of land in 1682, and was probably over 21 years of age at the time. This John Bement, as proved by deeds in the family history of Benjamin, was a son of John, and not a son of Simon as stated by Sheldon in his History of Deerfield (2:79). His birthplace was Wenham, Mass., and he came to Enfield, Conn., with his father.

On 24 July 1682, he was granted by Enfield a home lot of 12 acres, and a field of 20 acres with meadow (Bement mss., p. 20, citing Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Hampshire County). On 2 Aug. 1685, he sold part of this grant to Jeremiah Lord. On 5 Mar. 1700, he was granted 4 acres of meadow, and was then possessed of 67 acres on Hitching Brook.

He was one of the Enfield men who responded to the call for soldiers to aid Deerfield, and in the battle there, 15 Sep. 1694, he was severely wounded in the hand. The battle is described in Sheldon's History of Deerfield. The French army was returning from the East flushed with victory and loaded with spoils. An expedition was fitted out, under command of Castine, to proceed against Deerfield. They traveled with such speed and secrecy that no news of it reached our frontiers. Approaching the town thru the woods on the East Mountain, the party came down the ravine in the rear of William Sheldon's home to the alder swamp, but as they emerged from the ravine they were discovered by Daniel Severance, who was shot, but the sound of this shot gave the alarm. Mrs. Hannah Beaman (relationship not stated), the school dame with her young flock was located on the home lot next northward from Sheldon's, and they started for the fort. It was a race for life, the dame with her pupils up the street, the enemy up the parallel swamp on the East. Fear gave wings to the children. They reached the fort in safety, but none too soon. The French and Indians were near enough to send a volley among the fugitives as they were crossing the causeway and entering the fort gate. The men from Deerfield, Enfield, and other towns nearby beat off the enemy. The French commander had marched his force of savages three hundred miles with intent to surprise the town, butcher its inhabitants, burn their dwellings, and carry their scalps back in triumph to Canada. He failed and was driven back into the wilderness. The loss to the English in this battle was only two men wounded, John Beaman and Richard Lunn.

After eight months of suffering, John Bement went to Boston, and petitioned the Massachusetts General Court to grant him relief as he was in constant pain and unable to work. The very next day, the legislature voted "that upon

reading John Bement's petition and seeing his wounded hand, that there be Tenn Pounds in money paid him out of the Public Treasury in Compensation for his damages, this not including his wages that are due, the Lieut. Governor and Council concurring therein." The money was paid. The wound finally healed. (Bement Manuscript, p. 22; Mass. Archives, 70:249).

John Bement married at Enfield, 29 Oct. 1696, Abigail Eggleston (317), born 1 Sep. 1671, daughter of James and Hester (Williams) Eggleston (618 and 619, line 309). She was a sister of Hester Eggleston (309), who married Isaac Gleason (308, line 77), and of James Eggleston, who was killed by the Indians in the earlier attack on Deerfield in 1675.

John Bement died at Enfield, 1 Sep. 1703. The administration of his estate was granted to his widow Abigail, 4 Sep. 1704. The estate was declared insolvent. She was unable to complete her duties before her death. On 22 Sep. 1724, the administration was granted to Dr.Samuel Higley, of Simsbury, Conn., who had married her daughter Abigail, and the estate was settled soon afterward. (Allen, 3:2218).

Children of John and Abigail (Eggleston) Bement, born in Enfield:

i. Mindwell, b. 22 Feb. 1696-7; d. 3 Mar. 1697-8.
ii. Benjamin (158), b. 14 Sep. 1698; m. Elizabeth Abbe (159).
iii. Abigail, b. 13 May 1700; m. Dr. Samuel Higley.
iv. John, b. 23 Mar. 1701-2; m. (1st) Rachel Wright; had a second wife Mary.

Chief Authority: Bement Manuscript, p. 25.

Family History
632
JOHN BEMENT,

father of John (316) and the only child of John (1264), was born probably about 1638. After his father died, when he was under 18 years of age, he was bound out as an apprentice to Daniel Ray (768, line 3, Maternal Lines), of Salem, Mass.

Sometime after completing his apprenticeship, John went to Wenham, about six miles north of Salem. The first record of him there is in the deed of the heirs of Edward Dennis, 11 Apr. 1667, by which they sold land formerly owned by his wife's father. (See family 1266, line 633). On 10 d 11 m 1669, the town of Wenham granted him 10 acres "in the neck in case it be there to be found." On 11 d 2 m 1680, the selectmen of Wenham empowered Thomas Patch, John Abbey, John Beaman, and William Knowlton to lay out and settle fifteen acres of land to John Dodge in the rights of Thomas Sargent as they shall judge may be best for both the town and the said John Dodge.

About this time, John Bement's attention with that of many of his neighbors was attracted to the fertile lands along the Connecticut River at Enfield between Hartford and Springfield. This region was then under the jurisdiction of Springfield which made grants there as early as 1674. In 1680, grants were made to John Bement and his son John, and they were actually settled in Enfield when they received more grants, 24 July 1682. The father's home lot was just south of that of Thomas Geer (622, line 311), and like all others had a frontage of 12 rods on the street and ran back 160 rods to the "Great River."

On 12 May 1683, the settlers including both the Bements petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts which then embraced all this region, asking that Enfield be made a town, and the petition was granted four days later.

Only a little more than a year after this, 27 Dec. 1684, "John Bement's life journey was over."

His wife was Martha Dennis (633), baptized 5 May 1644, daughter of Edward and Sarah Dennis (1266 and 1267), and several known dates show that they were married about 1659. On 25 Jan. 1684-5, Martha, the relict of John Bement of Enfield, deceased, presented the inventory of her husband's estate, and Isaac Gleason (308, line 77) was appointed joint administrator with her. (Bement mss., p. 17, citing Hampshire PR, 1:253). As late as 1928, one of the pewter platters listed in the inventory was in the possession of a descendant, James Kibbe of Warehan Point, Conn. The personal estate was valued at 58 L 27 d, but no value was set on the real estate altho the widow mentioned her husband's farm in her petition for appointment as administratrix.

About 1689, the widow Martha married for her second husband and as his second wife, Arthur Henbury of Hartford, Conn., and again a widow, married, third, 8 Sep. 1698, John Shepard Sr., also of Hartford.

Children of John and Martha (Dennis) Bement (632 and 633), all probably born at Wenham, and the two youngest recorded there:

i. John (316), b. about 1661; m. Abigail Eggleston (317).
ii. Benjamin; d. unmarried after 1684.
iii. Edmund, b. 10 Jan. 1671; m. (1st) Prudence Morgan;
m. (2nd) Priscilla Warner; m. (3rd) Margery Pasko.
iv. William, b. 20 Dec. 1676; m. Hannah Morgan.

Authorities:

Bement Manuscript, p. 20; but the order of the children is changed.

Wenham VR, pp. 12,14.

Allen, 1:13,14,105; 3:2218.

Springfield Families, by Thomas B. Warren, a manuscript in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Family History
1264
JOHN BEAMOND,

whatever the spelling of his name, was the father of John Bement (632), and a colonial pioneer.

Two brothers, John Beamond, aged 25 years, and William Beamond, aged 27 years, sailed from London in the ship Elizabeth, William Stagg master, on 15 Apr. 1635. All the 80 or more passengers on board had passed an examination which certified to their conformity to the oath of allegiance and supremacy. This group was mainly from Kent County or from London and its vicinity. John and William Beamond received their passports from Sir William Whitimore and Sir Nicholas Renton, justices of Saint Buttolph, Billingsgate, London. (Lists of Emigrants to America, by John Camden Hotten, pp. 47 and following pages, cited in the Bement Manuscript, p. 1).

The Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines, by Mary Walton Ferris (2:117), adds this information. Extensive search has been made to establish the residence of the magistrates, Sir William Whitmor and Sir Nicholas Renton, who gave their passage papers to John and William Beamond, as that might also have been the residence of the pioneers. These officials were finally found to have lived at Bridgenorth, county Salop, in the west part of England, but no Beamonds were found in the parish records there. This makes it appear that the brothers were transient laborers when they took their oath of allegiance. The only counties in England where the name Beamond in its various spellings was found in this period were Salop Stafford, and York. No evidence has been found connecting John and William Beamond with any parish in Salop. On the other hand there is strong evidence that they were closely connected with the York county families. William was associated in business with Richard Saltonstall who came from Halifax, York County, to Ipswich, Mass., and Richard's maternal aunt, Elisabeth Ramsden, married Edward Beamond of Whitley Beaumont, Yorkshire.

John Beamond's age, 23, when he sailed in 1635, sets the year of his birth about 1612 (MFG).

William Beamond, the elder of the two brothers, was in Salem, Mass., by 1637. He married Lydia Danforth, 9 Dec. 1643, and removed to Saybrook, Conn.

John Beamond, like his older brother, was attracted to Salem, where under date of 30 Jan. 1640, he was granted 5 acres of planting land, but he did not remain in Salem long. In Aug. 1643, his name appears in "a list of those able to bear arms," in Scituate, Plymouth Colony. On 18 June 1644, then living in Boston, he purchased of Jonathan Brewster, ten books, formerly belonging to elder William Brewster, the father of Jonathan. These books are listed in the Brewster "Wast Book," as: Sweds Intellegr, Remonstrance of King James,

Taylor's Trial, Donas's Reply Against Whitgift, Ministers of Lincoln Reply, a book of sermons, two other books, and Syons Plea or Zion's Plea. The latter book was an appeal to Parliament against the Prelacies, by Doctor Leighton, who for writing and publishing this book was twice whipped and pilloried, his ears were cut off, his nose was slit, his cheeks were branded "SS" signifying he was a sower of sedition, and he was imprisoned for eleven years in the fort.

John Desmond, shortly before his death, returned to Salem, and it was written, "God's finger touched him and he slept and no man knoweth his sepulcher." This was before July 1647, because on that date the Salem Quarterly Court decreed that "John Desmont son of John Desmont, deceased, being son-in-law of John Tucker is placed in the care of Daniel Ray as an apprentice until he is 18-years old. Ray is to teach him to read and write." (Salem Quarterly Court Records, pub. 1:118). This son John was the only surviving child.

This record has been interpreted to mean that John Sr. married a daughter of John Tucker, but this is impossible. If this interpretation were correct, it would mean that the younger John Demont was a son of a daughter of John Tucker and hence his grandson instead of his son-in-law. In those days, "son-in-law" often meant "stepson," and the correct interpretation of the record is that the widow of John Demont Sr. married John Tucker for her second husband, and her only surviving son, John Demont Jr. was bound out as an apprentice to Daniel Ray. This Daniel Ray is Number 768 in Line 3 of the Maternal Lines.

As John Demont Jr. (632) was under 18 years of age in 1647, he was born after 1629. As he married Martha Dennis probably in 1659, he was born probably before 1638, and most probably near that latter year. Martha's number is (633).

Chief Authority:
Demont Manuscript, pp. 1-19.

Line 81
THE MARY ALLEN LINE
A Branch of the Henrietta Greene Line (5)
Synopsis

(31) MARY ALLEN, b. 1688, living 1757;
r. Dartmouth, Mass., and Warwick, R. I.;
m. 1709, John Greene . . . . (80, Line 5).

(162) INCREASE ALLEN, b. 1648, d. 1723;
r. Dartmouth, Mass.;
had a wife Rachel.

(324) RALPH ALLEN, b. prob. 1610-1618, d. 1698;
came from England perhaps with his father
in 1635 to Weymouth, Mass., after a few
years at Newport, R. I., settled in Sandwich, Mass.;
had a wife Susannah.

(648, and also 860, in maternal line 215)
GEORGE ALLEN, b. prob. 1581, d. 1648;
colonial pioneer to Weymouth and Sandwich;
name of first wife, mother of Ralph, not
known; had a second wife Catherine.

Family History
162
INCREASE ALLEN,

father of Mary (81) and son of Ralph (324), was born in Sandwich, Mass., probably before 1658, as inferred from the date of his purchase of land. He died 7 Mar. 1723-4.

His wife's name was Rachel. She died 10 Apr. 1731, "aged 73 years," and hence she was born about 1658.

On 10 Jan. 1679, he purchased from Thomas Baxted of Yarmouth, for 30 L, several parcels of land in Dartmouth, and settled in the Barnes Joy region of that town. Subsequently he acquired other lots in different parts of the town. He gave 3 L toward the construction of the first meeting house. A picture of the Increase Allen home, built in 1693, is in Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches (18:18). This authority states that in his will, he left all his property to his wife, but the will adds nothing to this narrative. His name is not found in Savage nor in any volume of the Mayflower Descendant except the one which includes his father's will.

Children of Increase and Rachel Allen (162 and 163), born in Dartmouth, Mass.:

i. Benjamin, b. 27 d 1 m 1682; m. Deborah Russell.
ii. Mary (81), b. 29 May 1688; m. John Greene (80, line 5); this year of birth is that in the Dartmouth VR, which specifically call her "daughter of Increase and Rachel," and agrees with that given by JKA (p. 71).
iii. Susannah, b. 4 Jan. 1689-90; m. William Sherman.
iv. Jedediah, b. 22 Mar. or 22 May 1691, the original handwriting not being clear; m. Penelope Tripp.
v. Rachel, b. 8 Jan. 1692; m. William Soule.
vi. Increase, b. 19 Aug. 1694; m. Lydia Allen, daughter of Joseph.
vii. Elizabeth, twin, b. 28 Mar. 1697; m. George Smith, son of Deliverance.
viii. Hannah, twin, b. 28 Mar. 1697; m. Seth Russell, son of Joseph.
ix. Dinah, b. 8 Feb. 1703-4; m. Abraham Russell.

Authorities:

Dartmouth VR, 3:16, and several pages in vol. 1 and 2.

The Allen Family, by Clifford Stanley Sims, in the Register, 25:144.

The chief authority for this Allen line is the manuscript of the Descendants of George Allen, by John K. Allen, in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and frequently referred to as "JKA."

Family History
324
RALPH ALLEN,

father of Increase (162) and son of George (648, in this line, and also 660 in maternal line 215), was known as Ralph Jr. to distinguish him from another Ralph who was older than he and was called Ralph Sr., because for a time both lived at Sandwich, Mass. Ralph Sr. was not the father of this Ralph Jr., but was probably his uncle, altho this has not been proved. Because there were two contemporary Ralph Allens, and there were also two contemporary George Allens, besides their sons who were named Ralph and George, there are a great many contradictions in the statements made by several authorities in regard to these men and their families.

Mr. Goodrich made a very long and difficult analysis of this complicated situation, with the result that the narratives as given in these ancestral lines are consistent and well authenticated and appear to be correct.

Bowden's History of the Society of Friends in America, describing the start of Quakerism in Sandwich in 1657, says that Ralph Allen and six brothers and sisters were among the first to be "convinced," and that the father of this family who had been an Anabaptist and had also entertained a conscientious scruple against judicial swearing had died before any Friends visited that vicinity. This description fits Ralph Allen, the father of Increase, and George Allen who was an Anabaptist died in 1648. As will be told later, the probate records prove that the Ralph, who was the father of Increase, had a brother William, who was overseer of his will. The Allen who had sons Ralph and William was George. These facts, confirmed by other records, establish the lineage, Increase, son of Ralph Jr., son of George Sr.

John Osborn Austin, in Thirty-three Rhode Islanders (p. 63), states that Increase Allen was a son of Ralph and Esther (Swift) Allen, that Increase had a wife Rachel, and that Ralph was a son of George. This statement is only in part correct. Increase did have a wife Rachel, and Ralph Jr. was a son of George, but the vital records show that all the children mentioned in Ralph's will were children of Ralph and Susannah Allen. The maiden name of Ralph's wife Susannah has not been found. The Ralph Allen who married Esther Swift was Ralph Allen Sr., and she was his second wife.

When Ralph Allen Jr. came to America has not been found in the records. He did not come in 1635, when his father made his second voyage bringing his step-mother and three brothers. It is very probable that he came with his father on the first voyage, about 1633, but of that voyage there is no record.

Whatever the date of his arrival, the first record of Ralph Jr. in America is this: Ralph Allen, George Allen, and Samuel Allen were included in the list of inhabitants "admitted at the Town of Nieuport since the 20th of the 3rd (month) 1638." (Rhode Island Colonial Records, 1:92). The above named Ralph and George were not seniors, but were the brothers Ralph Jr. and George Jr., sons of George Sr. Savage (1:35) confirms this statement. Samuel has not been identified. As this list of inhabitants was made in 1639, it shows that Ralph Jr. had reached the age of 21 years before that time, and hence that he was born before 1618. From dates known about his own brothers and sister, it seems most probable that he was born after 1610.

The Newport colony was headed by William Coddington, who had defended Anne Hutchinson against her persecution. The settlers comprised about two hundred persons exiled by the ecclesiastical authorities of Massachusetts Bay in the effort to stamp out Antinomianism. The Antinomians held that faith alone is necessary to salvation. The fact that the Allens were members of this colony shows that at an early date they were lined up against the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay.

The Allens did not remain long in Newport, however, for the list of freemen, dated 16 Mar. 1641, does not contain their names. Ralph Jr. and his own brothers, George Jr. and Francis, were among the men, over 16 and under 60 years of age, who were listed as able to bear arms in Sandwich, Mass., in 1643. It is known that their father, George Sr., was settled in Sandwich as early as 1637 and died there in 1648, and this proves that George Sr. and three of his sons were all settled in Sandwich by 1641 and were living there in 1643, the father not being on the military list because he was over 60, and his five sons, who were half brothers of Ralph Jr., were not on the list because they were under 16.

This Sandwich record also proves that the Ralph Allen, who was one of the planters of Seaconk, later called Rehoboth, who met 24 Oct. 1643 at Weymouth and agreed to settle upon their new lands in Rehoboth, was not Ralph Jr. who was then living in Sandwich. The Ralph of Weymouth and Rehoboth was Ralph Sr. Therefore, Savage was wrong in saying that Ralph Jr. was in Rehoboth in 1643.

Ralph Allen Sr. died about 1663. The page of the old family bible belonging to his son Jedediah and containing the record of his death was partly torn away when it was discovered by someone who cared about family history. The story of his life will be told on subsequent pages.

Ralph Allen Jr. died in 1698. His will, dated 18 Dec. 1691, was not proved until 1 July 1698. He stated his wish "to be decently buried in my Friends Burying Place at William Allen's in Sandwich." This means he requested to be buried in a Quaker Cemetery. He gave to his son John some furniture. "All the rest of my moveable estate I do give unto my five children, Namely, my son Joseph, and my son Increase, and my son Ebenezer, and my son Zachariah, and my Daughter Patience."

He disposed of his real estate and named his son Ebenezer executor. He appointed his brother William Allen and Edward Perry overseers. The inventory was taken 19 Mar. 1698-9. (Abstracts of Barnstable County Wills, in the Mayflower Descendant, 32:166). This will settled definitely which Ralph was the father of Increase, and calling William Allen his brother clearly makes him the son of George Sr.

The lands owned by Ralph Allen Jr. in Sandwich included the homestead of 20 acres which was adjacent to land of Joseph Holloway, 5 acres of meadow also adjacent to land of Joseph Holloway, and also adjacent to land of Henry Dillingham, and 5 acres of meadow in the Little Neck adjoining land of Edward Perry. It will be noted that Rose, a sister of Ralph Allen Jr., married Joseph Holloway, and that Edward Perry was one of the overseers of Ralph Jr.'s will.-

Ralph Allen was a mason by trade as stated in the vital records (Genealogical Advertiser, 3:35,74,76.)

Children of Ralph and Susannah Allen (324 and 325), the first born probably in Newport, R. I., the others in Sandwich, Mass., the first six mentioned in their father's will, the other three not mentioned because they had died before 1691: (JKA names only the first six children):

i. John, b. about 1640; no record of a family but may have had a son John.
ii. Joseph, b. 14 Mar. 1642; m. Sarah Holley; settled in New Jersey.
iii. Increase (162), b. about 1648; had a wife Rachel.
iv. Ebenezer, b. 10 Feb. 1650; m. Abigail Hill.
v. Zachariah; no record of a family.
vi. Patience, b. prob. between 1654 and 1664; m. Richard Evans, 10 June 1680.'
vii. Philip; parentage proved in Plymouth Colony Records (3:204).
viii. Benjamin; parentage proved in Plymouth Colony Records (3:204); settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1669 (Rhode Island VR, 7:85).
ix. Mary; d. unm. 18 Apr. 1675 (Mayflower Descendant, 14:169).

Authorities as cited, and all used as indicated to establish this narrative and these items as the correct family history of Ralph Allen Jr.

Note:-

The children Philip, Benjamin, and Mary were not included by JKA, and the two boys may have been born in 1644 and 1646.

Family History
648
GEORGE ALLEN,

father of Ralph (324), came to this country first in 1633 but whether any children came with him at that time is not known. He returned to England and came back in 1635 with his second wife Catherine, his sons George, William, and Matthew, and his servant Edward Poole, as stated on the shipping list. His English home is not known, altho several conjectures have been made in regard to it.

It is certain that Reverend Joseph Hull gathered a company of 106 persons and sailed from Weymouth, England, 20 Mar. 1635, and their names, but not the ships in which they sailed, are included in Hotten's Lists of Immigrants (pp. 283-286). His age, as given in the sailing list, was 24 years, but this is obviously an error, as the sailing list includes the age of "George Allyn his sonne aged 16 years," and he was surely more than 8 years old when his son George was born. George W. Chamberlain, in his History of Weymouth, Mass. (3:12), suggests that the age of George Sr. should have been recorded as 54 years, and this checks with all the known dates. The age of his wife was given as 30 years, which indicates that she was his second wife.

The family settled first at Weymouth, Mass., where George received several grants of land between 1633 and 1635. He then conveyed a lot to Ralph Allen, his brother, another lot to John Allen, probably another brother, a third lot to Henry Kingman, and a fourth lot to Robert Titus, and in 1636 went to Lynn. The following year he removed to Sandwich. He retained the ownership of 3 acres on the back side of King Oak Hill in Weymouth as late as 1642.

Just when he was joined by his children who did not come over with him is not known. He was not preceded to this country by his son Samuel as some of the authorities have stated. It seems most probable that his youngest children came over with their brother, his oldest son Ralph.

The records show that George Allen, Ralph Allen, and Francis Allen were on the list of men able to bear arms in Sandwich in 1643, that is, they were over 16 and under 60 years of age. But this was George Jr., who was 16 years old in 1635 when he sailed and hence 24 years old in 1643. As George Sr. was not on the list he was over 60, and hence born before 1583. This agrees with Chamberlain's statement.

George Allen Sr. was a highway surveyor, constable, member of several juries, and a member of a committee to settle disputes between the inhabitants in regard to the assignments and boundaries of their land. He was a deputy to the General Court at Plymouth, 1640-1648.

He was an Anabaptist, that is, one of the sect that believed that the ceremony of baptism was only for adults, and denied the right of civil magistrates to persecute anyone for his or her faith. Some of his sons and brothers were Quakers, and were fined and imprisoned in this country for attending Quaker meetings, and refusing to remove their hats in the presence of a magistrate.

There were three colonial pioneers, Samuel, Matthew, and Thomas Allen, who have been proved to be brothers. They were too old to be sons of George, but may have been his brothers. The Ralph and John Allen who had land grants in Weymouth and ultimately settled in Rehoboth about 1643 were called brothers of George by Chamberlain in his History of Weymouth (3:12).

George Allen was buried at Sandwich, 2 May 1648. He made a will, undated but proved 7 June 1648, which included these bequests:

12 pence to each child.

to son Matthew, one calf and 5 shillings.

to son William, the meadow lot.

to his wife, "the ould cow," the house and household stuff, but if she married again, it was to be divided among "my five least children."

to "my five least children," a cow apiece.

to sons Henry and Samuel, the remainder of his land.

and "my adventure in the barque I leave to my wife and the five least children."

The inventory of personal estate, dated 22 Sep. 1648, included the share in the barque, and had a total value of 44 L 16 s. His wife Catherine was executrix and Ralph Allen and Richard Brown were overseers. (Abstracts of Earliest Plymouth Records in the Register, 4:284; Families of Old Fairfield, by Jacobus, 1:13). The real significance of the phrase "my five least children" in this will seems to have been entirely overlooked by all the genealogists who have hitherto studied this family. Mr. Goodrich finds that the only way for this phrase to make sense is to interpret "least" as a misreading or misspelling of "last." George used this phrase three times in his will, and so closely in connection with his wife, that it is clear that these five children were his youngest and his only surviving children by his second wife. Other records show that he had nine children who grew to maturity. The four oldest were among those who received twelve pence each without being named. Obviously they were children by the first wife and had been provided for by gifts or deeds previously. Incidentally only four of the five youngest were named, and the very youngest was not. The most important point as far as this lineage is concerned is that the will proves that Henry of this lineage was born in England, a son of the second wife.

Catherine, the widow of George Allen, married for her second husband, John Collins Sr. of Boston, and went there to live. On 10 July 1656, Henry and Samuel Allen "of Boston .....heirs of land in Sandwich formerly possessed by our father George Allen and by him given to us with the consent of our mother now Katherine Collins," sold their inheritance to George Allen of Sandwich, probably George Jr., their brother. John Collins died in Boston, 29 May 1690.

This narrative has been given in detail in order to include evidence why its items have been chosen from many different sources, some of which contradicted each other. The authorities differ greatly in regard to the children of this George Allen. The most complete and apparently the most accurate list is that prepared by Charles Carroll Gardner, and printed in the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey (16:1) in 1941; but he did not point out that the first four children were by the first wife and the last five by the second. With the addition of this fact and a few dates, this is the correct list.

Children of George Allen and his first wife, born in England:

i. Ralph, (324), b. about 1610-1618; had a wife Susannah; after 1650, known as Ralph Allen Jr. to distinguish him from another Ralph who was probably his uncle.

ii. Rose, b. near 1610; m. (1st) Joseph Holloway; m. (2nd) William Newland.

iii. George, b. in 1619 or 1620; his first wife was Hannah and his second wife was Sarah; lived in Sandwich; this is the George who received land from his brothers Henry and Samuel in 1656.

iv. Francis, b. before 1627 as he was over 16 in 1643; m. Mary Barlow in 1662; died at Sandwich.

Children of George Allen and his second wife Catherine, born in England, with the possible exception of the youngest:

v. William, b. about 1627 as his age was 8 years on the sailing list, 1635; and he m. Priscilla Brown in 1648.

vi. Matthew, b. about 1629 as his age was 6 years on the sailing list, 1635; m. Sarah Kirby in 1657.

vii. Henry (430), b. after 1631 as he was under 16 in the military list, 1643, and he was younger than William and Matthew, and before 1635 as he was over 21 years of age when he sold his land in 1656; m. (1st) Sarah Hill (431); m. (2nd) the widow Re-

viii. Samuel, b. between 1631 and 1635 for the same reasons as Henry.

ix. Gideon, b. about 1635, perhaps in America; lived in Boston, Swansea, and Milford; m. Sarah Prudden.

The Allen Family and the Struggle for Religious Freedom

Among those Quakers in Sandwich who were striving to secure religious liberty, none were more steadfast under persecution than the Allens. Nor has any family contributed more generously to the Society of Friends in giving a large and loyal group of adherents. The nature and extent of the persecution of the Quakers by the Massachusetts authorities is almost unbelievable, but the records can not be denied. The story of Ralph Allen Sr., brother of George (648), is typical.

At one time, three Quaker women missionaries were stripped to the waist and tied to the hind end of a cart and required to walk thru several towns in that condition. Some of the local magistrates refused to carry out this order. One man, Nicholas Upshall, who had the courage to protest "publickly but in love and tenderness" against this indecent and inhuman action, was fined 20 pounds, and altho he was a feeble old man, he was banished from the colony leaving his aged wife behind. On his way, he reached Sandwich, and was given shelter by Ralph Allen. Hearing of this, the authorities at Boston contacted those at Plymouth, and succeeded in having a law passed forbidding any inhabitant of the Plymouth Colony from granting shelter to any non-orthodox person, and also expressly providing "that no publick meeting be from thenceforth set up but such as the Court shall approve of." Finally, Nicholas Upshall reached Rhode Island, but the effect of the edict upon the Allens was not what the authorities intended. They grew more steadfast than ever.

Prior to this, Ralph Allen Senior had been in difficulty with the authorities. When he came to Sandwich, he attended the same church as George and the latter's son Ralph Junior. George, as already related, was an Anabaptist, that is, one who did not accept infant baptism as efficacious in the saving of souls. Ralph Senior probably believed the same way. When a new minister arrived, who had other views, the Allens withdrew from the church. Consequently, the General Court at Plymouth passed an order, 6 June 1651, requiring church attendance on the Lord's Day. On 4 Aug. 1651, "Ralph Allen Sr." was ordered to appear before a court "to answer unto such misdemeanors as whereof hee is accused." This is the first official record of him as senior. The charges were: "deriding wild speeches of and concerning God's word and ordinances." Ralph Allen Sr. and Richard Kirby, who had been arrested on a similar charge, were bound over to the next General Court, which fined him 20 pounds, of which he paid ten. At this second session, he and his wife, George Allen and his wife, and William Allen were among those presented for failing to attend church. It is suspected that the reason

why William Allen's wife is not included is that she was by birth Priscilla Brown, a daughter of one of the magistrates. At this second session, Ralph Allen and Richard Kirby were fined 5 pounds each and were threatened with whipping. Two years later, Ralph was again charged with the same offense, and he declared that he knew "no public visible worship of God in the world, that the worship of God was within the man."

Not long after this, the minister to whom the Allens objected went elsewhere, and in 1655, they are found in the records subscribing money to build a new meeting house.

Ralph Allen refused to take the judicial oath on 3 June 1657, when he was summoned to serve on the "Grand Enquest," stating that he was willing to serve on the jury as a public duty, but taking the oath he "could not do, it being contrary to the doctrine of Christ." All those who refused to take the oath were fined 20 shillings each.

Soon after, two Quaker missionaries were received into the homes of Ralph Allen and other Friends. The missionaries were captured, taken to Barnstable, tied to an outhouse, and given 33 lashes.

Just when Ralph Allen became "convinced" or converted to the faith of the Friends is not known, but he and William Nowland were among the first converts. For accepting this faith, they were imprisoned at Plymouth. When the sentence was half over, they were offered freedom if they would recant their beliefs. They refused and served their full sentence. By 1658, eighteen families in Sandwich had become Quakers. Again and again they were fined for refusing to take an oath. A special law was passed authorizing search in their houses, trunks, and chests, for papers favoring the Society of Friends.

Learning that Quakers in Boston had been executed merely because of their beliefs, a missionary named Christiansen, who had been banished, returned deliberately, and was accompanied by Ralph Allen, William Allen, and Richard Kirby. They burst into the Boston Court Room just as a sentence of death was being pronounced upon William Ledis. Mr. Christiansen, having broken the terms of his banishment, was promptly tried and sentenced to death. The three who accompanied him, were arrested and thrown into the Boston jail, which stood on the site of the present annex to the City Hall.

The fall of the Commonwealth in England stayed proceedings. Mr. Christiansen was released the day before he was to have been executed, and his three companions were released at the same time. This was in 1661.

The total fines imposed on Ralph Allen Senior were 68 pounds, and to collect this amount, the court seized and sold his property to the extent of three oxen, four cows, one steer, one horse with saddle and bridle, one mare, and one colt.

He and his second wife probably died about two years after this last persecution. In a sense Ralph Allen devoted his life to the establishment of religious liberty. He lived to see a cessation of the persecutions against the people of his Faith.

Another Interesting Relationship

Because of descent from a common ancestor, George Allen, thru his sons Ralph and Henry, who were half-brothers, William Erwin Caldwell and his wife, Nettie (Ray) Caldwell, were seventh half-cousins. This relationship is shown in the following table.

The Caldwell-Allen Lineage		The Ray-Allen Lineage
(2) William Erwin Caldwell	h7c	Nettie (Ray) Caldwell (3)
(5) Henrietta (Green) Cadwell	h6c	John Sage Ray (6)
(10) Terry B. Green	h5c	Lydia (Churchill) Ray (13)
(20) Jonathan Green	h4c	Nathaniel Churchill (26)
(40) Joseph Green	h3c	Eliz. (Sage) Churchill (53)
(81) Mary (Allen) Green	h2c	Mary (Hall) Sage (107)
(162) Increase Allen	h1c	Frances (Allen) Hall (215)
(324) Ralph Allen	h b	Henry Allen (430)
(648) George Allen	i	George Allen (860)

In this table, _i_ means identical, _hb_ means half-brother, _h1c_, _h2c_, etc., means first half-cousin, second half-cousin, and so on, the figure showing the degree of cousinship.

In each column, the parent in the lineage is beneath the child.

The Ray-Allen Lineage may be traced from the three-volume manuscript, A Ray Family Tree, also compiled by (MTG).

Line 83
THE BARBARA RICE LINE
A Branch of the Phebe Langford Line (41)
Synopsis

(83) BARBARA RICE, b. 1706;
r. Warwick and E. Greenwich, R. I.;
m. 1727, John Langford . . . . (82, line 41).

(166) JOHN RICE, b. 1675, d. 1755;
r. Warwick, R. I.;
m. 1695, Elnathan Whipple . . . . (167).

(332) JOHN RICE, b. 1646, d. 1731;
colonial pioneer from England to
Warwick, R. I.;
m. 1674, Elizabeth Holden . . . . (333).

Family History
166
JOHN RICE,

father of Barbara (83) and son of John (332), was born in 1675, at Warwick, R. I., and died there 9 Jan. 1755. He was an infant when the Indians burned the settlement, but was in one of the families who vacated the place before the attack.

He married, 25 July 1695, Elnathan Whipple (167), born 2 Jan. 1675-6. She was a daughter of John Whipple (334) and his second wife Rebecca Scott (335), as first stated by Henry E. Whipple in his Brief Genealogy of the Whipple Family (p. 12). Austin in his Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (p. 162), calls her a daughter of John and Mary (Olney) Whipple, but this is an error. She was living in 1753, when she was provided for in her husband's will.

This John Rice was made a freeman in 1696. He served nine times as a deputy to the Rhode Island General Court or legislature, between 1705 and 1727. He was a captain in 1721. He and Benjamin Greene had charge of rebuilding the Pawtuxet Bridge in 1729.

His will, dated 17 Aug. 1753 and proved 10 Feb. 1755, named his son Randall as executor. He made provision for the care of his wife and granted bequests as follows: to his grandson Thomas, son of John; to his grandson John, son of William; to his sons Nathan, Thomas, and Randall; to his grandson Henry, son of John "brother of Thomas;" to his grandson James, son of William "brother of John;" and eighty pounds each to his five daughters, Elisabeth Spencer, Barbara Langford, Mary Gorton, Lydia Sweet, and Elnathan Hill. He bequeathed to his wife his negro girl Moll, and to his son Randall his negro boy Rufus.

His large estate was appraised at 3361 L 16 s 2 d, of which 1047 L 9 s 6 d were in bonds, 273 L 11 s 8 d were in notes receivable, and 15 L were in books. The slave boy was valued at 250 L and the slave girl at 200 L. The remainder of the estate, consisting of land, livestock, and the usual household furnishings, was worth nearly 1600 L.

Children, born in Warwick:

i. John, b. 6 Apr. 1696; had a family; deceased by 1753.
ii. Elizabeth, b. 8 May 1698; husband's name was Spencer.
iii. Thomas, b. 26 Apr. 1700; m. (1st) Mary Holden; perhaps m. (2nd) Ann Haynes.
iv. Mary, b. 22 Sep. 1702; d. before 1710.
v. Nathan, b. 20 Jan. 1704; living in 1753.
vi. Barbara (83), b. 24 Apr. 1706; m. John Langford (82, line 41), called "Barbara Langford" in father's will.
vii. William, b. 25 Mar. 1708; m. Phebe Tripp.
viii. Mary, b. 24 Jan. 1710; m. Samuel Gorton Jr.
ix. Lydia, b. 30 Dec. 1711; m. Philip Sweet Jr.
x. Randall, b. 22 May 1714; m. Dinah Greene.
xi. Elnathan, b. 4 Aug. 1716; m. (1st) Thomas Greene; m. before 1753 a second husband named Hill.

HFT.
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Family History
332
JOHN RICE,

father of John (166), was the progenitor of this branch of the Rice family in America. He was born in 1646, and died 6 Jan. 1731.

Very little is known about him.

He was an early settler of Warwick, R. I. The Warwick records declare that he was "born in old England and came with Mr. Calverly." Austin says that Edmond Calverly was in Warwick as early as 1661.

He married, 16 July 1674, Elizabeth Holden (333), born in August 1652, daughter of Randall and Frances (Dungan) Holden (666 and 667). (Arnold's Rhode Island VR, Warwick, 1:100; Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, p. 162).

Two children are known:

i. John (166), b. in 1676; m. Elnathan Whipple (167).
ii. Randall; had a wife Elizabeth and five children; he and his wife Elizabeth, in 1737, deeded land to Nathan Rice, presumably his nephew; his son Randall Rice Jr. of Coventry filled an account on the settlement of his estate, 30 Aug. 1742.

Note:- The authorities cited above are also the authorities for the family history of the son John.

Line 85
THE MARGARET HOLLOWAY LINE
The surname is often written Hallowell
A Branch of the Patience Terry Line (21)
Synopsis

(85) MARGARET HOLLOWAY, b. about 1695;
r. Taunton and Freetown, Mass.;
m. about 1710, *Benjamin Terry* . . . . (84, line 21).

(170) NATHANIEL HOLLOWAY, b. 1670, d. before 1729;
r. Taunton, Mass.;
m. about 1690, *Deliverance Babbitt* . . . . (171).

(340) SAMUEL HOLLOWAY or HALLOWELL, b. before 1645;
r. Taunton, Mass.;
m. 1666, *Jane Brayman* . . . . (341).

(680) WILLIAM HOLLOWAY or HALLOWELL, d. 1664-5;
colonial pioneer to Taunton and Boston;
mother of Samuel was his first wife *Mary*.

Family History
170
NATHANIEL HOLLOWAY,

father of Margaret (85) and son of Samuel (34), was born in Taunton, Mass., 2 July 1670. Probably he was deceased by 1728, as a town record in that year refers to him as "late of Taunton."

His wife was Deliverance Babbitt (171), born 15 Dec. 1673, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Tarne) Babbitt (342 and 343), of Taunton. Called his widow Deliverance, she was living in 1735, but was deceased by 1747.

His children are listed without dates in the Babbitt Family History, by William Bradford Brown (p. 35), and the order of birth is uncertain:

i. Nathaniel; m. Abiah (Crane) Babbitt, widow of Benjamin Babbitt.
ii. Margaret (85); m. Benjamin Terry (84, line 21).
iii. Nathan.
iv. Samuel.
v. Josiah.
vi. Sarah; m. John Roundsville, of Tiverton, R. I.
vii. Deliverance; her husband's name was Pierce.
viii. Marcy.

Family History
340
SAMUEL HOLLOWAY or HALLOWELL,

father of Nathaniel (170) and son of William (680), was born before 1645 as inferred from his marriage date, and resided in Taunton, Mass.

The Genealogy of the Holloway Family in America, by Olin E. Holloway, deals almost wholly with branches which settled in the Middle Atlantic States, but (on p. 8) includes a brief reference to Samuel, his wife, and four of his five children, omitting Esther. Savage has two accounts of this family, one under the name Samuel Hallowell (2:341), the other under the name Samuel Holloway (2:450). They vary considerably, but do not contradict each other, and this family history is chiefly a combination of these two accounts.

Samuel Hallowell or Holloway of Taunton married, 26 Mar. 1666, Jane Brayman (341). This marriage date sets the birth of Jane Brayman probably before 1651. Thomas Braman and his wife were living at Taunton in June 1655 (Old Plymouth Colony Records, 3:87,88). Their son, Thomas Brayman Jr., married Hannah Fisher, 20 Jan. 1695-6 and had a large family in Norton, Mass., where he died 7 June 1709 (Norton TH, by George Faber Clark, p. 76; Norton VR, p. 359). There was a Joseph Braman in Rehoboth, who had a child Experience, born there 10 Nov. 1682, and Thomas Jr. was made a freeman in Marlborough in 1695 (Savage, 1:237). Savage merely mentions their names. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that Jane and Joseph, as well as Thomas Jr., were children of the first Thomas Braman or Brayman.

Some supplementary information was obtained from Early Rehoboth, by Richard LeBaron Bowen, concerning Samuel, Malachi, and Timothy Holloway, and he uses no other spelling. Samuel was the head of a family in Taunton in 1675 (1:15). Samuel and Malachi Holloway were two of the 116 proprietors of land in Taunton to whom Major William Bradford gave a quit claim deed of all his title to their lands, 9 July 1689 (1:65,66). This Malachi was a brother of Samuel. In an earlier generation, one of the inhabitants of Taunton, 28 Dec. 1659, was a Timothy Holloway (1:19, citing Emery's History of Taunton, pp. 129,130). There is also mentioned a Gabriel Hallowell of Plymouth, who sold land, 11 June 1664 (3:158). There is no other mention of the Hallowell family in this source and the Brayman family is not mentioned at all.

Children of Samuel and Jane (Brayman) Holloway (340 and 341), born in Taunton:

i. Hannah, b. 1 Mar. 1667.
ii. Samuel, b. 14 Sep. 1668; a member of Gallop's company in the ill fated expedition against Quebec in 1690.
iii. Nathaniel (170), b. 2 July 1670; m. Deliverance Babbitt (171).
iv. Esther, b. 14 May 1673.
v. John, b. 24 Feb. 1675.

Family History
680
WILLIAM HOLLOWAY or HALLOWELL,

father of Samuel (340), was the first with this surname on record in this country.

The confused accounts of this family left by Savage have not been fully cleared up. He was in Taunton, Mass., as early as 1639, and during the period 1639-1643. He removed to Boston about 1650, and his two youngest children were born there. He died in Boston, but his older children remained in Taunton. His will, dated 9 May 1664 and probated 6 Apr. 1665, made his wife Elizabeth, executrix, and gave small amounts of property to his children. It is believed that he had a son William who predeceased him. Elizabeth was a second wife, as the birth records state that Mary was the mother of the children born in Boston.

The Timothy Hallowell living in Taunton from 1643 to 1659 was probably his brother.

In this list of children, the order of birth is uncertain, the first six are named in the will, and the last four probably died young:

i. Timothy.
ii. Samuel (340), b. before 1645; m. Jane Brayman (341).
iii. Malachi, b. before 1647 as he owned land in Taunton in 1668.
iv. Nehemiah.
v. Elisha.
vi. Esther.
vii. William.
viii. Hannah, probably born in Taunton; d. in Boston, 31 Oct. 1653.
ix. Mary, b. in Boston "dau. of William and Mary," 2 Apr. 1653.
x. Benjamin, b. in Boston "son of William and Mary," 8 July 1656.

Line 87
THE MARGARET POPE LINE
A Branch of the Joanna Pope Line (43)
A Connecting Line with One Family
Family History
174
ISAAC POPE,

father of Margaret (87) and son of Thomas (344, line 43), was born after 1663 as he is described in his father's will in 1683 as under twenty years of age.

His wife was Alice Hind (175), but as yet she has not been identified. The date of birth of their first child indicates that they were married about 1685. She died in 1755.

Their home was south of the bridge in the village of Fairhaven, in Dartmouth, Mass.

Very little data can be found about them.

Children, born in Dartmouth:

i. Abigail, b. 23 Dec. 1687; m. John Jenney.
ii. Margaret (87), b. 30 June 1690; m. Elnathan Pope (86, line 43).
iii. Deborah, b. 25 Apr. 1693; became the second wife of Samuel Spooner.
iv. Thomas, b. 6 Apr. 1695; m. Reliance Stone; had a daughter Joanna, b. 5 Apr. 1721, and altho not so described in the Register, she is the one who married John Terry, son of Benjamin (84, line 21), making her a first cousin once removed to her husband (HTG).
v. Isaac, b. 10 Sep. 1697; m. Lydia Mitchell; they also had a daughter Joanna, but she was born 8 Nov. 1731, too late to be the wife of John Terry.
vi. Joanna, b. 31 Mar. 1700.
vii. Elnathan, b. 14 Aug. 1703; m. Rebecca Mitchell.

Authorities:

A History of the Dorchester Pope Family, by Charles Henry Pope.

Descendants of Thomas Pope, by Dora Pope Worden.

The Register, 42:51-54.

For the family history of Thomas Pope, see family 344, line 43.

Line 129
THE ABIGAIL BECKLEY LINE
A Branch of the Grace Caldwell Line (1)
Synopsis

(129) ABIGAIL BECKLEY, b. 1675-80, d. 1755;
r. Wethersfield, Hartford, and
Guilford, Conn.;
m. 1695, Matthew Cadwell . . . . (128, line 1).

(258) JOHN BECKLEY, b. about 1642, d. 1696;
r. Wethersfield, Conn.;
name of wife unknown.

(516) RICHARD BECKLEY, b. 1618, d. 1690;
colonial pioneer from Hampshire, Eng.,
to New Haven and Wethersfield, Conn.;
name of first wife, mother of John, unknown;
name of second wife, Frances Deming.

Family History
258
JOHN BECKLEY,

father of Abigail (129) and son of Richard (516), was born in 1642, at New Haven, Conn. He came to Wethersfield with his father, and there made his home on the hundred-acre farm which he inherited.

As proved in the family history of his father, his daughter Hannah can not be the grandchild of John Deming, his wife can not be the daughter of John Deming, and the name of his wife is wholly unknown.

Almost nothing is known about the life of John Beckley.

His property was distributed in 1699 to his sons and sons-in-law: Robert Webster, Richard Beckley, Samuel Spencer, and Matthew Cadwell. This record proves that he left no widow, and that one of his daughters married Matthew Cadwell. Other data prove her maiden name.

The John Beckley, who made a will in Watertown, Mass., 1 Jan. 1702-3 (Watertown TR, 10:300), may have been a cousin, but certainly was not a member of this line.

Children, born in Wethersfield:

i. Hannah, b. before 1670; m. Robert Webster, son of Robert and Susannah (Treat) Webster.
ii. Richard; m. Elizabeth Deming, daughter of Jonathan Sr. and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Deming.
iii. Deborah; m. Samuel Spencer.
iv. Abigail (129), b. about 1675-1680; m. Matthew Cadwell (128, line 1).
v. Catherine, b. about 1684; m. (1st) Daniel Dewey; m. (2nd) John Deming, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Deming.

Except for the marriage of John Beckley, the chief authority for this family is Stiles, Ancient Wethersfield, pp. 53-56.

Family History
516
RICHARD BECKLEY,

father of John (258), was the colonial pioneer in this line. He was born according to tradition in Hampshire, England, in 1618, and was first recorded on American soil in New Haven, Conn., 5 Feb. 1639, when he was appointed on a commission.

Subsequently his name frequently appears on the New Haven town and church records until 1660 when he went to Wethersfield, and became the first settler in what was later called the Beckley Quarter of that town. He had been made a Sergeant of the Artillery Company at New Haven in 1648, and continued to hold that military title in Wethersfield. He served as a juryman several times. In 1668, the Connecticut General Court confirmed his ownership of 300 acres of land on both sides of the Mattabesett River which he had purchased previously from the Indian chief Tarramugus. In 1669, he complained to the Particular Court that his house had been entered by two Indians, and he was granted 3 L 13 s 6 d as a recompense for the goods stolen.

He died 5 Aug. 1690. His will, drawn 15 May 1689 and proved 4 Sep. 1690, provided "hansomely" for his widow Frances and six children, including his unmarried daughter Ann. The estate, vlued at 383 L 5 s, was not fully distributed until 13 Nov. 1701, shortly after the death of his son Nathaniel who was the executor.

Concerning the names of his first and second wives and the wife of his son John, the excellent genealogist, Stiles, in Ancient Wethersfield, discusses the evidence in detail, and disagrees with the conclusions of Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary. Mr. Goodrich after a long study of the evidence finds that Doctor Savage was right.

The Genealogical Notes of Nathaniel Goodwin, 1856 (p. 235), cited by Frank Farnsworth Starr, state that a daughter of John Deming married a Beckley. In 1860, Doctor Savage published his statement that the second wife of Richard Beckley was Frances, a daughter of John Deming. John Deming, in his will, dated 26 June 1690, gave 5 L to his "daughter Beckley" and another 5 L to his "grandchild Ann Beckley." (See Maternal Line 419, fam. 838, pp. 1317,1318).

No Ann Beckley can be found in the records, but the names Ann, Anna, and Hannah were frequently interchanged in the old days. According to the records, the only Hannah Beckley who was living during this period, was Ann Beckley who received a bequest from her father Richard Beckley in his will, 1689, the Ann Beckley who received a bequest from her grandfather John Deming in his will, 1690, and the Ann Beckley from whom her grandfather withdrew his bequest in 1695, in his codecil, her full name being given by her grandfather in both items.

It would seem that all these items constituted good and sufficient evidence that the Hannah or Ann Beckley who was unmarried at this time was the daughter of Richard Beckley and his second wife Frances, and that Frances was a daughter of John Deming.

But Mr. Stiles found a Hannah Beckley, daughter of John (258), who married Robert Webster, 10 Sep. 1689, only about a month before their first child was born; that two and a half years later, 26 May 1692, because of "their incontenancy before marriage confest by them," they were fined forty shillings; and that the date of John Deming's codecil was 3 Feb. 1692-3, when he withdrew his bequest from his "granddaughter Ann Beckley," because of her misconduct. The sequence of dates misled Mr. Stiles to conclude that the Anna from whom the bequest was withheld was the one who married Robert Webster. Against this conclusion are these facts. Hannah Beckley, daughter of John, married Robert Webster eight months before John Deming made his will, and was still the wife of Robert Webster when the codecil was made. Her name was not Ann or Hannah Beckley during this period but Ann Webster. Mr. Stiles got around this situation by making the absurd conjecture that because Ann and her husband, Robert Webster, lived six miles away from John Deming, Ann succeeded in concealing her marriage from her grandfather for more than three years.

Additional evidence is found in the few dates that are known. Authorities in general agree that the oldest child of John Deming, was John Deming Jr., born 9 Sep. 1638. John Deming's wife Honor was baptized as an infant, 19 Mar. 1615-16. From these dates it may be inferred that John Deming was married between 1632 and 1636. Certainly his daughter Frances was not born before 1632. Richard Beckley's son, John Beckley (the one in this line) was born in 1642. Hence, John's mother could not have been Frances Deming, who was less than ten years old when John was born.

This proves that Richard Beckley was married twice, the name of his first wife is unknown, that the name of his second wife was Frances Deming, and that by his second wife, he had a daughter Hannah or Ann.

Children of Richard Beckley (516) and his first wife, whose name is unknown, born in New Haven:

i. John (256), b. about 1642.
ii. Sarah, b. prob. about 1644; m. John Church; their son John Church m. about 1695, Abigail Cadwell, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stebbins) Cadwell.
iii. Mary, b. prob. about 1646.
iv. Benjamin, b. 27 Jan. 1650; had a first wife Rebecca; m. (2nd) Miriam Stevens.
v. Nathaniel, b. in 1652; m. Comfort Deming, dau. of Jonathan Sr. and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Deming.

Child of Richard Beckley and his second wife, Frances (Deming) Beckley:

vi. Hannah or Ann, b. in 1656; unmarried in 1693.

Altho corrected on several points, the chief authority for this family is Stiles, Ancient Wethersfield, volumes 1 and 2.

Line 131
THE JOANNA DICKINSON LINE
A Branch of the Mary Warriner Line (65)
Synopsis

American Lineage

(131) JOANNA DICKINSON, b. 1684, d. 1764;
r. Wethersfield and Stratford, Conn., Hatfield, Hadley, and Springfield, Mass.;
m. 1701, Ebenezer Warriner . . . . (130, line 65).

(262) HEZEKIAH DICKINSON, b. 1645, d. 1679;
r. Wethersfield and Stratford,-Conn., Hatfield, Hadley, and Springfield, Mass.;
m. 1679, Abigail Blakeman . . . .(263).

(524) NATHANIEL DICKINSON, b. 1600, d. 1676;
colonial pioneer from Cambridge, Eng., first to Watertown, Mass., then to Wethersfield, Conn., and finally to Hatfield and Hadley, Mass.;
m. in Eng., 1630, the widow Anna Gull, whose maiden name is unknown.

English Lineage,

as given by Frederick Dickinson (FD, pp. 9-13), who cites the following authorities: Burke's Extinct Peerages (p. 492), Dunham's History of Scandinavia, and the manuscript of Mr. Wharton Dickinson, "the distinguished Dickinson genealogist of New York City."

(1048) WILLIAM DICKINSON, d. 1628;
r. Ely, Cambridge, Eng.;
m. 1594, Sarah Stacey, of Ely. . . . . (1049).

(2096) THOMAS DICKINSON, d. 1590; clerk at the Navy Yard in Portsmouth, Eng., 1567-1587;
settled in Cambridge, Eng., 1587;
m. 1567, Judith Carey. . . . . (2097).

(4192) RICHARD DICKINSON, d. 1605;
r. Bradley Hall, Staffordshire;
m. 1540, Eliza Bagnall . . . . (4193).

(8384) WILLIAM DICKINSON, d. 1590;
removed from Yorkshire to Bradley Hall;
m. 1520, Rachel Kinge. . . . . (8385).

(16768) JOHN DICKINSON, d. 1554; alderman, 1525-1554;
r. Leeds, Yorkshire;
m. 1499, Elizabeth Danby . . . .(16769).

Note:- In order to avoid excessively large numbers for the ancestors, an abbreviation is used, and the numbers are reduced to start with 2, so that the father of (16768) on the preceding page is (Dk-2) instead of (33535).

(Dk-2) WILLIAM DICKINSON, d. 1546;
freeholder of Kenson Manor, Yorkshire;
m. 1475, Isabel Lanston. . . . . (Dk-3).

(Dk-4) HUGH DICKINSON, d. 1509;
removed in 1475 from Kingston, Yorkshire,
to Kenson Manor, Yorkshire;
m. 1451, Agnes Swillington . . . . (Dk-5).

(Dk-8) THOMAS DICKINSON, d. 1475;
freeholder in Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire;
alderman of Hull, 1443; chief magistrate or mayor, 1444 and 1445; wife called "kinswoman;"
m. 1430, Margaret Lambert . . . . (Dk-9).

(Dk-16) RICHARD DICKINSON, d. 1441;
also a freeholder in Kingston;
m. 1399, Margaret Cooper . . . .(Dk-17).

(Dk-32) ANTHOYNE DICKENSONNE, d. 1396;
also a freeholder in Kingston;
m. 1376, Catheryne de la Pole. . . . . .(Dk-33).

(Dk-64) HUGH DYKENSONNE, d. 1376;
also a freeholder in Kingston.

(Dk-128) WILLIAM DYKENSON, d. 1330 or 1331;
also a freeholder in Kingston.

(Dk-256) JOHNNE DYKENSON, d. 1316;
also a freeholder in Kingston;
m. 1260, Margaret Lambert. . . . . . . (Dk-257).

(Dk-512) WALTER de KENSON.

Viking Ancestry

Who was descended from
(Dk-xxxx) WALTER de CAEN, who came from Caen, Normandy, and accompanied William the Conqueror to England.

And he was descended from
(Dk-xxxx) ROLLO, conqueror of Normandy in 910, and son of

(Dk-xxxx) ROGENWOLD, who was the son of

(Dk-xxxx) EYSTEIN, King of Norway, 725-755, and son of IVAR:
(See story on next page.)

(Dk-xxxx) IVAR, father of King EYSTEIN, was a shepard in his youth, but was captured by a roving band of Northmen and carried off to sea. After many adventures, he appeared as a soldier of fortune at the Court of Halfdan Huilbein, King of Norway, about the year 700. Being of handsome presence, he became a great favorite of the king, who made him General of the Army and Prince of the Uplands, and bestowed upon him in marriage his daughter Eurittea; and when the king was about to die in 725, he bestowed his crown upon their son EYSTEIN.

(Dk-xxxx) HALFDAN HUILBEIN, King of Norway, father of Eurittea, and grandfather of King Eystein.

Note:- After following this dramatic tale so far back into the past, it is something of an effort to come forward into American colonial history. It is necessary to do this, however, and beginning on the next page are the family histories of the Dickinson colonial pioneers.

Family History
262
HEZEKIAH DICKINSON,

father of Joanna (131) and son of Nathaniel (524), was born at Wethersfield, Conn., 28 Feb. 1645-6. He died 14 June 1707. (The Descendants of Thomas Dickinson, by Frederick Dickinson, 1897, p. 133). Subsequently this reference is denoted by (FD).

He married at Stratford, Conn., 4 Dec. 1679, Abigail Blakeman (263), born 11 Dec. 1663, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Blakeman (526 and 527). (Marriage in Barbour's VR of Stratford, p. 54, citing orig. book, 1:432; birth and parentage in Stiles, Ancient Wethersfield, 2:114).

Hezekiah lived successively, but perhaps not successfully, as a merchant in Wethersfield and Stratford, Conn., Hadley, Hatfield, and Springfield, Mass. (FD, pp. 67,87).

Hezekiah died in Springfield, Mass. His widow, Abigail, married at Springfield, 21 Jan. 1708, as his second wife, Thomas Ingersoll, born in Westfield, Mass., 28 Mar. 1668, son of John and Abigail (Bascomb) Ingersoll. By his first wife, Sarah Ashley, this Thomas Ingersoll had five children: Thomas, Moses, Miriam, David, and Eleanor Ingersoll. Abigail died 23 July 1716. Thomas Ingersoll married, third, at Medford, Mass., 17 May 1720, Ruth Child of Watertown, Mass. Thomas died 14 Nov. 1732. His widow Ruth died at Westfield, 10 Jan. 1746-7. (All data in this paragraph are from the manuscript, Springfield Families, by Thomas Warren in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, at Boston, 1:246; 2:379,380).

Children of Hezekiah and Abigail (Blakeman) Dickinson, born in Springfield (FD gives years of births only, Warren gives exact dates and includes marriages):

i. Joanna (131), b. 2 Feb. 1684; m. Ebenezer Warriner (130, line 65).
ii. Jonathan, b. 22 Apr. 1688; the founder of Princeton College, at Princeton, N. J., now Princeton University; of him the records say, "he lived a devout and useful life, and died universally lamented, a man of rare sagacity, calm judgment, and unshrinking firmness."
iii. Abigail, b. 8 Dec. 1690; m. Thomas Field.
iv. Elizabeth, b. 9 Mar. 1693-4; m. Samuel Belden.
v. Moses, b. 12 Dec. 1695; served as the minister at Norwalk, Conn., for 51 years.
vi. A daughter, according to Warren, but Adam, according to (FD), b. 5 Feb. 1701-2; d. in infancy. Probably the printer of (FD) misread a handwritten "A dau." and called it "Adam." (HTG).

Family History
524
NATHANIEL DICKINSON,

father of Hezekiah (262) and son of William (1048), was born at Ely, Cambridge, England, in 1600.

He married at East Bergholt, Suffolk County, Eng., Anna Gull, widow of William Gull. Her maiden name is unknown, but as the marriage occurred in January 1630, and Nathaniel's oldest child was born in 1630, she was the mother of all his children. A few months after their marriage, as one of the members of the London Company of Massachusetts Bay, he came with his wife in Winthrop's fleet to New England. They landed at Salem, but almost immediately settled at Watertown where they remained about five years. In 1635 or 1636, they removed with their three small children to Wethersfield, Conn. He was a member of the first board of selectmen at Wethersfield, a representative to the General Court of Connecticut in 1645 and 1646, and town clerk or recorder for twenty years. He became the owner of large tracts of land in Wethersfield and Hartford.

In 1669, Nathaniel Dickinson was one of the leaders of the party which decided to settle in Hadley, Mass., because of theological differences with the authorities and a desire to find better living conditions. He was one of the committee of five which laid out the lots in Hadley previous to settlement. He was the first town clerk there, an assessor, a town magistrate, a member of the Hampshire troop of soldiers, and one of the founders of Hopkins Academy. It is said that two members of the high court which condemned King Charles I were concealed for a time on his property at Hadley (FD, pp. 18,19).

All of his sons took an active part in King Philip's War and the two oldest and the youngest were killed in battle with the Indians. Altho the family was living in Hadley at this time, Trumbull, in his Memorial History of Hartford County (2:465), says "The people of Wethersfield should remember with pride the part in the war of 1675-77 taken by this family." (FD, p. 20).

Nathaniel Dickinson died at Hadley, 16 June 1676 (FD, p. 20; Descendants of John Hill of Dorchester, by J. G. Bartlett, p. 91). In his will, dated 29 May 1676, he described himself as "Nathaniel Dickenson Senior late of Haytfield now of Hadley." Note that he spelled his name with an "e," and the name is frequently found spelled this way (MTG). He made bequests to: "son Nehemiah;" "daughter-in-law Dorcas widow of my son Azariah;" sons Thomas, Samuel, and Obadiah, by name; daughters Frances Dickenson and Hannah Clary, by name; and cancelled a debt owed him by his "son William Gull." His other surviving sons, Nathaniel and Hezekiah, shared in the provision that the residue of the estate was to be equally divided among all his children. Nehemiah and Thomas were joint executors. Joseph Kellog and John Russell Jr. were witnesses. (FD, pp. 33-35). The son William Gull was a son of his wife by her first husband (MTG).

Children of Nathaniel and Anna Dickinson, the first three born in Watertown, the others in Wethersfield:

1. John, b. in 1630; m. Frances Foote, dau. of Nathaniel (1666, in Maternal Line 833, pp. 1377-79); John was killed at the Falls Fight, 1676; Samuel Gillet husband of their eldest daughter, was also killed in the same battle; the second husband of Frances was Stephen Jennings; in 1677, four months after her second marriage, she was captured by the Indians, but was returned to the colony the next year; in 1708, her son and the husband of another daughter were killed; and in 1710, her second husband was killed.

ii. Joseph, b. in 1632; m. Phebe Bracy; killed at Northfield, 5 Sep. 1675.

iii. Thomas, b. 1634; m. Hannah Crow; he fought valiantly in many battles with the Indians.

iv. Hannah, b. in 1636; m. (1st) John Clary Jr., called "daughter Hannah Clary" in her father's will, 1676; m. (2nd) Enos Kingsley.

v. Samuel, b. in 1638; m. Martha Bridgman; three of their sons fought in the battle at Deerfield.

vi. Obadiah, b. in 1639; m. (1st) Sarah Beardsley; m. (2nd) Mehitable Hinsdale.

vii. Nathaniel, b. in 1641; m. (1st) Hannah Beardsley; m. (2nd) Elizabeth Gillet; m. (3rd) the widow Elizabeth Wright, whose first husband Samuel Wright was killed in the battle at Northfield.

viii. Nehemiah, b. in 1643; m. Mary Cowles, dau. of John (872, in Maternal Line 109, pp. 1187-89); he also was a soldier in the Falls Fight.

ix. Hezekiah (262), b. in 1645; m. Abigail Blakeman (263).

x. Azariah, b. in 1648; killed by the Indians near Hadley in 1675; left a widow Dorcas who was mentioned in his father's will.

xi. Frances, b. in 1650; unm. when named in her father's will, 1676.

Coat of Arms

The descendants of Nathaniel Dickinson have a clear title to the Dickinson Coat of Arms. This coat of arms was used by Obadiah Dickinson in 1698 when sealing his will, which is on file in the Hartford Probate Office. This Obadiah was the son of Nathaniel (524, in this lineage). The seal altho partially obliterated, shows the "ermine" and the "lion passant" on the wax impression. These are the arms of the ancient Yorkshire family to which Nathaniel Dickinson belonged. They are officially described in the Encyclopedia Heraldica and other standard works on heraldry as "azure a fesse ermine between two lions passant or." In plain language, the arms consist of a blue shield with a wide horizontal bar, one-third of the vertical length of the shield in width, and extending across it. The bar has a white background with the black markings of ermine upon it. On each blue field above and below this central bar is a gold lion walking. The crest consists of the head and forelegs of a lion erect, colored half gold and half blue, a straight vertical line of demarkation separating the two colors.

Line 135
THE ELIZABETH WELLER LINE
A Branch of the Hannah Warriner Line (67)
Synopsis

(135) ELIZABETH WELLER, b. 1676, d. before 1751;
r. Northampton and Springfield, Mass.;
m. 1697, William Warriner . . . . . . (134, line 67).

(270) JOHN WELLER, b. 1645, d. about 1686;
r. Windsor, Conn., and Northampton, Mass.;
m. 1669, Mary Alvord . . . . (271).

(540) RICHARD WELLER, or WILLARD, b. before 1620,
perhaps b. 1610, d. about 1690;
colonial pioneer from England; came first to Windsor, Conn.; later removed to Farmington, Conn., Northampton, Deerfield, and Westfield, Mass.;
m. (1st) 1640, Ann Wilson. . . . . (541).

Family History
270
JOHN WELLER,

father of Elizabeth (135) and son of Richard (540), was born at Windsor, Conn., 9 Apr. 1645, and died at Deerfield, Mass., in 1686, probably between June and September. The inventory of his estate was presented 18 Mar. 1686-7, and administration was granted to his father.

John married at Northampton, Mass., 24 Mar. 1670, Mary Alvord (271), born at Windsor, 6 July 1651, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Vore) Alvord (542 and 543).

They remained in Northampton until after their first two children were born. In 1673, not 1683 as printed in the Alvord Genealogy, the family moved to Deerfield with his father Richard. There five more children were born.

John and his father Richard lived on the south half of lot one in the first division of proprietors lots, which was originally granted to Nathaniel Fisher, 14 May 1671. In the list of proprietors of Pocomtucke, which was the old name for Deerfield, dated 7 Nov. 1673, Richard Weller is the first and John Weller is the fourteenth. In 1685, John was granted an additional small lot. John and Richard Weller were included among the owners of land in "the meadows" and the "Common Field," in 1686. (The History of Deerfield, by George Sheldon, pp. 39,196,197,209,596,597).

When John died in 1686, he left eight small children and perhaps a widow. She certainly died before 23 May 1687, when her father wrote his will. The fact that the administration of John's estate was not granted to his widow, 18 Mar. 1686-7, but instead was granted to his father indicates that she was deceased before the latter date, but she was living as late as 1684 when her youngest child was born. She may have died before her husband, and she certainly did not survive him morethan six months. This means that the children, ranging in age from 2 to 15 years, were left orphans in 1686 or 1687. The records do not show who brought them up. Nearly all were married in Springfield, Mass. The sons settled in New Milford, Conn. They received in 1690 from their grandfather Richard Weller, the land in Deerfield, which he had intended to give to their father John.

The early reports on this family were based on the following sources:

Descendants of Alexander Alvord, by Samuel Morgan Alvord, pp. 35,36.

History of New Milford, Conn., by Samuel Orcutt, pp. 785, 786.

History of Deerfield, as cited above.

In the American Genealogist for July, 1958, there is an article by Claude W. Barlow, Ph. D., which adds several items.

Children of John and Mary (Alvord) Weller, the first two born at Northampton, the six youngest at Deerfield:

i. John, b. 14 Feb. 1671; m. Rebecca Cooley.
ii. Mary, b. 11 Sep. 1672; m. Jonathan Dagg.
iii. Hannah, b. 14 May 1674; m. 1701, Samuel Carter, as his second wife; in 1704, three years after her marriage, she was captured by the Indians in Norwalk, Conn., and killed on the fifth day of the march toward Canada.
iv. Elizabeth (135), b. 12 Feb. 1676; m. William Warriner (134, line 67).
v. Sarah, b. 15 Apr. 1678; m. Samuel Hitchcock.
vi. Thomas, b. in Aug. 1680; m. Elizabeth Johnson; ultimately settled in Woodbury; the identity of his wife established by Jacobus in Families of Old Fairfield (1:340).
vii Experience, b. 4 Dec. 1682; m. Deliverance Church.
viii Abigail, b. about 1684; d. in Springfield, 7 Nov. 1704. Both Experience and Abigail were mentioned in the will of their grandfather Alvord.

Family History
540
RICHARD WELLER or WILLARD,

father of John (270), was the progenitor of this line in America. He was born before 1620, as inferred from known dates (See Notes on his ancestry).

He settled first at Windsor, Conn., about 1640, and married, 17 Sep. 1640, for his first wife, Ann Wilson (541). She belonged to a different family than Hannah Wilson (223), in the Maternal Lines). Ann's parentage has not been proved.

She died 10 July 1659, and a few months after her death, Richard removed with his children to Farmington, Conn., and three years later, in 1662, to Northampton, Mass.

He married, second, 22 June 1662, Elizabeth (Abel) Curtis, widow of Henry Curtis of Northampton. Henry Curtis was born in England. Some claim he was a graduate of Oxford, but this is probably a case of mistaken identity. He settled in Windsor in 1645, married Elizabeth Abel of Windsor, 13 May 1645, and removed to Northampton, where he died 30 Nov. 1661. Henry Curtis had three children: Rowland, who died young; Samuel, who settled in Coventry, Conn.; and Nathaniel, who was killed by the Indians (Curtis Family, by F. H. Curtis, p. xxvi).

Sometime between 1670, and 1673, Richard Weller and his family came to Deerfield, Mass. The first record of him there is 3 Feb. 1672-3, when the records state that "Richard Willard" was appointed on a committee of five men from Deerfield to confer with the authorities at Dedham in regard to removing Deerfield from the control of Dedham, and setting up a new town. As a result of the conference, on 7 May 1673 the Massachusetts General Court incorporated the town of Deerfield. On 17 Nov. 1674, Richard Weller received from Deerfield a grant of twenty acres in two parcels, one being a home lot, and in the grant the condition was imposed that "he be a resident for his dwelling Four years From the time of his first settlement with his familye." This stipulation shows that he did not come to Deerfield before 1670.

Calling himself "Richard Wellard" or "Richard Willard" by his own signature, 30 Apr. 1678, he was one of a committee who petitioned the Court for an improvement of conditions at Deerfield, which had been laid waste by the savages, and the Court referred the matter to the town proprietors wherever they might be located. On 22 May 1682, he was among the inhabitants of Deerfield who petitioned the Court in regard to clearing titles to property, and the Court ordered that every tenth acre of the original grants be given up by the proprietors to new settlers, and that title to property be secured to "the orphants", who if old enough were to choose their own guardians.

The data on the preceding page were compiled from several sources, including the vital records of Windsor and Farmington, Stiles' Ancient Windsor, and Sherborn's History of Deerfield.

The first three paragraphs are confirmed by John I. Coddington in his article "Weller Notes", (Am. Gen., 26:249), and he adds that after 1682, Richard went to Westfield, Mass., where he died in 1690.

The death of his second wife Elizabeth has not been found.

In a later issue of the Am. Gen. (30:193-204), Mr. Coddington contributed an excellent article on the families of Edward Stebbins and his relatives. The portion of this article which refers to Richard Weller and his wife, Ann Wilson, adds much to what was known before.

Children of Richard Weller (540), and his first wife Ann (Wilson) Weller (541), born at Windsor, Conn.:

i. Rebecca, b. 30 May 1641.
ii. Sarah, b. 10 Apr. 1643; m. John Hannum (See Reg., 90:159).
iii. John (270), b. 9 Aug. 1645; m. Mary Alvord (271).
iv. Nathaniel, b. 15 July 1648: M. Deliverance Hanchett.
v. Eleazer, b. 20 Nov. 1650; m. Hannah Prichard.
vi. Thomas, b. 10 Apr. 1653; killed by the Indians in the battle at Bloody Brook, 18 Sep. 1675; unm.

The names of the children are given by several authorities, but complete data about them are given by Mr. Coddington (American Gen., 26:249).

An article by Claude W. Barlow, Ph. D., on the Descendants of Richard Weller, in the American Genealogist for July, 1958 (34:140), adds nothing about Richard to this narrative. For more details on the life of the pioneer, Doctor Barlow cites:

Moore and Allied Families, by L. E. and A. W. de Forest.

Manuscript on the Westfield branch of the Weller Family, by Louis Marinus Dewey, at the Westfield Athenaeum.

The articles by Mr. Coddington, already cited (26:248-256; 27:26-31, 92).

Doctor Barlow says, "The English Ancestry of Richard Weller has been searched rather intensively, but not yet conclusively."

Not one of these authorities mentions the fact which was discovered by Mr. Goodrich, namely, that Richard Weller signed his own name "Richard Willard," on 30 Apr. 1678, when he was a member of a committee which petitioned the Massachusetts General Court for an improvement of conditions at Deerfield.

The English Ancestry of
Richard Weller or Willard

The fact that Richard Weller, as he is usually called, signed his own name Richard Wellard, and the fact that his name has been found written, "Richard Wellard" and "Richard Willard," in the colonial records, have not been commented upon by any genealogist as far as Mr. Goodrich has been able to learn. Mr. Goodrich would like to point out the possibility that his real name was Richard Willard, and believes that the evidence to be presented here shows that this is a strong probability.

If the real name, Richard Willard, was changed in this country, it would be just the same as the change in the name of the pioneer ancestor of the compiler, whose real name was William Goodrich, but after settling in Watertown, Mass., became known as William Goodridge, and many of his descendants wrote their surname Goodridge. Also, just as there are Goodrich and Goodridge families in England, so there are Weller and Willard families in England.

The fact that the descendants of Richard Weller or Willard of Windsor, Conn., took the surname Weller does not prove that his real name was Weller. He is the only emigrant called Weller by Savage, and no other is mentioned by any of the authorities. An exhausitive study of the English records by John Insley Coddington has failed to reveal any member of the Weller family who came to America. On the other hand it is well known that at least three members of the Willard family were colonial pioneers.

We will first investigate the conjecture that Richard Weller or Willard of Windsor, was really a colonial pioneer by the name of Richard Willard.

There are two copious genealogies of the Willard Family. Both of these include a large amount of data on the family in England. The first name Richard is very common in that branch of the Willard family which sent two brothers, Simon and George, and their sister Margery, wife of Dolor Davis, to New England.

The complete stories of Simon and George are known. They were sons of Richard Willard of Horsemonden, County Kent, England. This is a small parish, and the name means Horseman's Valley. The will of their father Richard is given in full in the Willard Memoir, by Joseph Willard, 1913 (pp. 53-58), and abstracts from it are included in other authorities. It was dated 12 Feb. 1616 "according to the computacon of the Church of England," and proved 8 Mar. 1616.

It is a very long will, but only those points will be considered here which are related to this conjecture, and there are two of these.

First, the Richard who made this will in 1616 had a son Richard who was not married at that time, and, judging from the provisions made for him, was unable to wholly support himself. Second, the sons of the colonial pioneers, George and Simon, the only other sons of the testator, are all known. Therefore, Richard Weller or Willard, of Windsor, was not a son or grandson of the Richard Willard who made his will in 1616, and hence was not a brother or nephew of the pioneers George and Simon.

However, there is another Richard Willard of Horsemonden, who stands out clearly in the picture, after a long study of the wills, parish records, and other data, in the Willard Memorial (pp. 37-80; 112-128), a total of 61 pages. He is Richard Willard, baptized at Horsemonden, 9 Apr. 1615, son of yet another Richard Willard, and grandson of Thomas Willard, a brother of the testator Richard.

Records on this side of the water show that Richard Weller or Willard of Windsor was born between 1610 and 1620. The Richard Willard, born in 1615, fits these dates. His father, Richard, was a first cousin of the pioneers George and Simon. What would be more natural than for this Richard to learn about the emigration of his close relatives and to follow them across the water!

The parish records and the wills of Kent County in the vicinity of Horsemonden were completely covered in the preparation of the Willard Memorial, and two other candidates for the position of pioneer were found. There was a Richard Willard, son of Richard, baptized at Brenchley, 2 Feb. 1616-7, whose father as proved by his will and the parish records was buried 27 Jan. 1617-8 (Memoir, pp. 46,48,65). There was a Richard Willard, son of Edward, bap. at Cranbrook, 21 July 1616 (Memoir, p. 50). Neither of these were closely related to the pioneers George and Simon.

The Willard Genealogy, by Charles Henry Pope, 1915, is based upon the Willard Memoir, by Joseph Willard, 1858, but included new data and new interpretations of the old, and is more definite in its statements. It makes the pioneers, Symon Willard, George Willard, and Margery (Willard) Davis, children of Richard Willard of Horsemonden, the testator of 1616 (pp. 1-3). It makes their father a son of Symon of Gowthurst, an adjoining parish, who by his will, made 6 Feb. 1584 and proved 26 Feb. 1584, had a wife Elisabeth, sons Thomas and Richard, a daughter Thomasine, and another daughter who married Mr. Bolde. The father of this older Symon was Richard Willard of Brenchley. This earliest Richard, according to his will, made 18 Sep. 1558 and proved 24 Oct. 1558, was a yeoman, and had sons: Robert, Alexander, George, Richard, Andrew, Symon, Thomas, and William; and daughters Alice and Agnes. There seems to be no reason to doubt this lineage of the pioneers George and Symon or Simon.

If we could be sure that Richard Weller of Windsor came from Horsemonden, or vicinity, then we could tie up his ancestry with this Willard lineage.

The given names of the children of Richard Weller or Willard were: Rebecca, Sarah, John, Nathaniel, Eliezer, and Thomas. Of these names, John and Thomas are common in the Horsemonden branch of the Willard family, and Thomas might have been named for his father's grandfather. The most common name in the Willard family was Richard, and there were more than a score of different men by this name. Altho not so stated in the Memoir, there were two Richard Willards who were raising families at the same time in Horsemonden. Someone else must have discovered this also, because in one of the copies which Mr. Goodrich examined in the library in Boston, that person had added in pencil "Jr." to the name of the father of the Richard born in 1615. This "Jr." of course means "younger man" and not "son of." The contemporary head of a family who could be called "Richard Sr." was the father of the colonial pioneers, and the testator of 1616.

If Richard Weller of Windsor is identical with a Richard Willard, of Horsemonden, his lineage would be:
(270) Richard, bap. 9 Apr. 1615, colonial pioneer.
(540) Richard Willard Jr., born in 1583.
(1080) Thomas, born in 1561, uncle of the pioneers George et al.
(2160) Symon of Cowthurst, d. 1584.
(5320) Richard of Brenchley, d. 1559.

But this identity has not been proved. Incidentally, it is worthy of note that one of the variants in the spelling of the name Willard in the English records is Wellard (Willard Genealogy, by Pope, p. 1; Willard Memorial, by Willard, p. 280). This supports the conclusion that Richard Weller of Windsor, who signed his name "Richard Wellard," was in reality Richard Willard.

We will now investigate the other possibility, namely, that Weller was the real surname of Richard, the colonial pioneer of Windsor. The discussion which follows is based entirely upon the very thoro and complete study made by the eminent genealogist, John Insley Coddington, now of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and published in the American Genealogist, 1950, (26:248). These include gleanings from the parish registers, wills, and other records of Kent County, England, where the Weller was numerous. He says, "The search for the proof of the parentage and place of origin of Richard Weller up to the present has been unsuccessful, and it was found that Wellers were quite numerous in the seventeenth century, not only in Kent, but in eastern Sussex. It is believed, nevertheless, that the information here set forth may be of service to future genealogists in exploring the Weller problem."

The most significant point in these extensive gleanings is that Mr. Coddington did not find that any member of the Weller family in all this area ever came to America.

However, he did find the baptisms of three Richard Wellers, in Cranbrook, who were born between 1604 and 1610, which is close to the period when Richard of Windsor was born.

These are the three families.

I. Children of Stevan Weller of Cranbrook:
i. Ellynor, bap. 14 Aug. 1603.
ii. Mary, bap. 10 Mar. 1604-5.
iii. Joan, bap 30 Nov. 1606.
iv. Stevan, bap. 26 June 1608.
v. #Richard, bap. 14 Oct. 1610.
vi. John, bap. 24 Jan. 1612-3.
vii. Allexander, bap. 15 May 1614.
viii. Dence, bap. 2 Oct. 1615.
ix. Thomas, bap. 11 Jan 1617-8.
x. Jane, bap. 28 Apr. 1620.
xi. William, bap. 26 May 1622.

II. Children of Allexander Weller (two youngest specifically called "of Allexander Weller Sr."):
i. Elizabeth, bap. 21 Dec. 1600.
ii. #Richard, bap. 9 Sep. 1604.
iii. Antony, bap. 18 Feb. 1609-10.
iv. Sarah, bap. 26 Apr. 1612.

III. Children of Allexander Weller (the first is specifically called "of Allexander Weller Jr."):
i. #Richard, bap. 24 June 1610.
ii. John, bap. 30 Sep. 1621.
iii. Allexander, bap. 31 Aug. 1623.
iv. Joane, bap. 22 Jan. 1625-6.

Stevan(I) and Alexander (II) are proved by their father's will, to have been sons of another Alexander, who died at Cranbrook between 16 June 1596 and 15 July 1596, and gave legacies to brothers and sisters as well as sons and daughters.

The will of Stephen Weller (I) made in 1634 and proved 19 Apr. 1635, and the records of administration mentions his sons, his surviving daughters and their husbands, and proves that his son Richard was living in England at that time.

The will of Richard Weller of Cranbrook, clothier, dated 3 March 1647-8, proves that he was living in England at that time. He calls Thomas Weller his kinsman not his brother, and mentions John Weller "my brother's son". This suggests that he is the Richard, son of Alexander Sr. He had no children and names his wife Katherine Masters.

Mr. Coddington then adds this important note.

Peter Masters, of Cranbrook and Tonbridge, county Kent, mercer, the witness to and one of the legatees in the will of this Richard Weller (1647-8), married (1st) at Cranbrook, 9 Nov. 1619, Rachel (Bigge) Starr, bap. at Cranbrook, 20 Oct. 1594, d. before 3 May 1638, sixth child of John and Rachel (Martin) Bigge of Cranbrook, and widow of Moregift Starr of Cranbrook, and Ashford, county Kent. Rachel's mother, Rachel (Martin) Bigge, her sisters, Patience (Bigge) Foster, and Elizabeth (Bigge) Stowe, and her first husband's brother, Dr. Comfort Starr, were all immigrants to New England. (See Register, 92:398, and also Ray Family Tree, line 213, p. 1255). The second wife of Peter Masters was Katherine, maiden name unknown, who may have been related to the Weller family, and who also was a legatee in the foregoing will. The account of the Bigge family in the book, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and Frances Helen Miller, by Mary Lovering Holman and Winifred Lovering Holman, 1948, was written without reference to the Bigge article in the Register (92:398), and contains some errors, including the creation of a "Katherine Bigge" who is alleged to have married Peter Masters. It must be emphasized that Katherine was the second wife of Peter Masters and that she was not a Bigge. Her identity is at present unknown.

If it were known that Katherine Masters was by birth, Katherine Weller, this note would be a clue to the origin of Richard Weller or Willard of Windsor, but her maiden name is only a conjecture. If only it were known that Richard of Windsor came from Cranbrook, it would be probable that he was the Richard Weller, bap. 24 June 1610, son of Alexander Jr., the other two Richards born during this period having been shown by the probate records as living in England in 1635.

As to the connection between Richard Weller of Windsor and Edward Stebbins, referred to in the latter's family history (257-514-5; p.235), it is known that Edward Stebbins was living near London, when he married his second wife, not long before coming to America. Both Horsemonden, the home of the Willards, and Cranbrook, the home of the Wellers, are parishes in Kent County, not far from London. If the clause in Edward Stebbins' will, which mentions gifts to the children of Richard Weller, means a family relationship or early acquaintance, the home of Edward Stebbins does not help to determine which hypothesis is better for the origin of Richard Weller or Willard of Windsor.

As the question now stands, there is no evidence that any person by the name of Weller was a colonial pioneer. There is documentary proof, by his own signature, that the real name of Richard Weller of Windsor was Richard Willard. It is an absolute certainty that three persons by the name of Willard, namely, George, Symon, and their sister Margery were colonial pioneers. Parish and probate records in England reveal the probable identity of Richard Weller of Windsor with a Richard Willard, closely related to the brothers and sister. It appears to the compiler that the weight of evidence is favorable to this identity.

If the conclusions of the compiler are correct, the English lineage of Richard Weller is:

(540) RICHARD WELLER or WILLARD, b. 1615, d. about 1690;
colonial pioneer to Windsor, Conn.

(1080) RICHARD WILLARD, b. 1583;
lived at Horsemonden, Kent County, Eng.

(2160) THOMAS WILLARD, b. 1561;
a brother of Richard the testator of 1616;
and an uncle to his sons, George and Simon,
the colonial pioneers.

(4320) SYMON WILLARD, d. 1584;
lived at Gouthurst, a parish adjoining
Horsemonden.

(8640) RICHARD WILLARD;
lived at Brenchley, also adjoining Horsemonden.

However, the connection between Richard (540) and Thomas (2160) while probable has not been proved, altho the lineage from Thomas (2160) to Richard (8640) has been fully established.

Line 153
THE ELIZABETH FULLER LINE
A Branch of the Chloe Shepard Line (19)
Synopsis

(153) ELIZABETH FULLER, b. 1680, d. after 1724;
r. Newton and Norton, Mass.;
m. 1702, Isaac Shepard . . . . (152, line 19).

(306) JOSHUA FULLER, b. 1654, d. 1752;
r. Newton, Mass.;
m. (1st) 1679, Elizabeth Ward. . . . .(307).

(612) JOHN FULLER, b. about 1620, d. 1698;
colonial pioneer to Newton, Mass.;
m. Elizabeth Cole. . . . .(613).

Family History
306
JOSHUA FULLER,

father of Elizabeth (153) and son of John (612), was born at Newton, Mass., 16 Feb. 1654.

He married, first, 7 May 1679, Elizabeth Ward (307) (Newton VR, pp. 286,395; Cambridge VR, 2:154,404). She was born 18 June 1660, daughter of John and Hannah (Jackson) Ward (614 and 615). She died 6 Sep. 1691, leaving four small children. They are the only children included in the William Ward Genealogy, by Charles Martin, but the Descendants of John Fuller of Newton, by Samuel C. Clarke, includes three more children, born approximately between 1697 and 1701. As Joshua's first wife Elizabeth died in 1691, these three children were by a second wife who is not mentioned in either genealogy. There is a birth record, "Ruth, daughter of Joshua and Hannah, born 14 Nov. 1702" (Cambridge VR, 1:276), which gives a clue to the name of the second wife. The marriage of a Joshua and Hannah does not appear in the Cambridge or Newton vital records this early, and the births of the other two children were not found. This birth record indicates that Joshua had a second wife Hannah, but nothing else has been found about her. This means that what has generally been called Joshua's second marriage was really his third. This record reads, "Fuller, Joshua, in his 88th year, and Mary Dana, in her 75th year, were married 19 July 1742" (Cambridge VR, 2:154,404, citing records of the First Congregational Church, Unitarian).

Joshua died 27 June 1752. His widow Mary died 13 Feb. 1754. (Cambridge VR, 2:565). He was more than 98 years old and she was about 85 years of age.

He was a well-to-do landowner and a man of strong character. In addition to his own seven children, all of whom were girls, he brought up ten boys, some of whom were his grandchildren, and the others were more remotely related.

Children of Joshua Fuller by his first wife, born in Newton:

1. Elizabeth (153), b. 22 Jan. 1679-80; m. Isaac Shepard (152, line 19); four different authorities give four different dates for the birth of Elizabeth: 22 Jan. 1679 (Newton VR); 22 Jan. 1680, Charles Martin; 22 Feb. 1680, Samuel C. Clarke; 22 Feb. 1679-80, William H. Fuller. This confusion is due to double dating and to someone making an error in the number of the month calling February the 11th month when in the old system it was the 12th. In the modern system, it would be 22 Jan. 1680, but using the correct double date it is 22 Jan. 1679-80.

ii. Hannah, b. 8 July 1682; m. Stephen Cooke.
iii. Experience, b. 5 Nov. 1685; m. John Child; she did not have a first husband named Mason as stated by W. H. Fuller, because the Newton VR (p. 256) state definitely that it was Experience Fuller, not Experience Mason, who married John Child.
iv. Mercy, b. 11 Mar. 1689; m. Aaron Cady.

Children of Joshua Fuller and his second wife Hannah, born in Newton:
v. Abigail, b. in 1697; m. Joseph Garfield.
vi. Sarah, b. in 1699; m. Richard Park.
vii. Ruth, b. 14 Nov. 1702; m. for her second husband Ebenezer Cheney, as stated by W. H. Fuller.

Authorities:
Descendants of John Fuller of Newton, by S. C. Calrke, p. 6.
Descendants of John Fuller, by W. H. Fuller, p. 98.
The William Ward Genealogy, by Charles Martin, p. 76.
Newton VR, 395 and other pages.
Cambridge VR as cited above.

Complete dates as far as known were found in the vital records, S. C. Clarke gives only the years of births.

Family History
612
JOHN FULLER,

father of Joshua (306), is supposed to be the John Fuller who at the age of fifteen years embarked in the ship Abigail, 4 May 1635, bound for America. From his age on the passenger list it is inferred that he was born about 1620. Among the other passengers was William Fuller, aged 25 years, but no relationship between them has been established.

John settled in Cambridge Village, now Newton, in 1644. In December 1658, he purchased of Joseph Cook, of Cambridge, 750 acres of land in the northwest part of Newton for 160 L, which was joined on the east by land of Thomas Park, and on the south by the Shepard farm. By subsequent purchases he enlarged this tract to over 1000 acres. He and Edward Jackson became the largest landholders in the town. Cheesecake Brook ran thru this tract, which was long known as the Fuller Farm. He divided it among his five surviving sons, with the proviso in his will that they should not sell to any stranger until they or their nearest relative should have the offer of it.

His wife was Elizabeth Cole, daughter of Walter Cole. Incorrect statements in regard to the name of her mother have been made by some reliable genealogists. For a discussion of the evidence on this matter, see line (613), and the family history of Walter Cole (1226).

Twenty-two of the descendants of John and Elizabeth were in the army of the Revolution from Newton.

John died 7 Feb. 1698, aged 78 years.

His widow Elizabeth died 13 Apr. 1700.

Children, born in that part of Cambridge now Newton:

i. John, b. 1645; m. (1st) 30 June 1682 "Abigail Balstone" or Boylston; m. (2nd) Margaret Hicks.
ii. Jonathan, b. 1648; m. Mindwell Trowbridge; a prominent man in Newton; no children.
iii. Elizabeth, b. 1650; m. Job Hyde.
iv. Joseph, b. 10 Feb. 1652; m. Lydia Jackson, daughter of Edward; captain of the Newton Horse Company; also prominent in civic affairs.
v. Joshua (306), b. 16 Feb. 1654; m. Elizabeth Ward (307).
vi. Jeremiah, b. 4 Mar. 1658; also a prominent man in Newton; married four times, the name of one wife is not known at all, the first names of the others were: Mary, Elizabeth, and Thankful.
vii. Bethia, b. 23 Nov. 1661; m. Nathaniel Bond.
viii. Isaac, b. 2 Dec. 1665; d. unm. 6 Oct. 1691.

Authorities:

Descendants of John Fuller of Newton, by Samuel C. Clarke, pp. 3-6.
Cambridge VR, 1:275, 276.
Newton VR, pp. 236,286,306,392,448.
Bond's Watertown Genealogies, p. 48.

Notes:

The complete dates as given were found in the vital records. Samuel C. Clarke gives only the years.

Henry Bond, famous genealogist, author of Bond's Watertown Genealogies, was not a descendant of Nathaniel and Bethia (Fuller) Bond, but was a descendant of Jonas Bond, a brother of Nathaniel.

Line 155
THE MARY PRIOR LINE
A Branch of the Abigail Gleason Line (77)
Synopsis

(155) MARY PRIOR, b. 1692, d. prob. before 1761;
r. Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1712, Isaac Gleason . . . . (154, line 77).

(310) JOHN PRIOR, b. 1664, d. after 1738;
r. Windsor and Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1686, Mary Geer . . . .(311).

(620) HUMPHREY PRIOR, b. about 1643;
an early settler of Windsor, Conn.;
m. (1st) 1663, Ann Osborn. . . . .(621).

(1240) probably DANIEL PRIOR, b. about 1620;
colonial pioneer to Scituate, Mass.;
had a wife Mary

(2480) probably THOMAS PRIOR, d. in 1639;
colonial pioneer to Scituate, Mass.,
preceded his sons thither by one year.

Family History
310
JOHN PRIOR,

father of Mary (155) and son of Humphrey (620), was born in Windsor, Conn., 14 Feb. 1664 (Windsor VR, by Barbour, p. 242, citing the Matthew Grant Book). The Prior Manuscript by Hart H. Prior, in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, gives the year only, as 1665. In the following account of his life, those references which do not include the name of the authority are all from the History of Enfield, by Francis Olcott Allen, indicated by the abbreviation (FA).

Between 1684 and 1691, land grants in Enfield were made to several settlers, including John Prior and Joseph Warriner (FA, 1:14). The grant of 8 Nov. 1686, by which John Prior was admitted as an inhabitant, consisted of thirty acres of field and four acres of meadow, and a home lot on the east side of the street next to John Fisher, "and all is upon condition that he come and settle there within two years from this time and continue there to dwell seven years from this time" (FA, 1:112).

In 1703, John Prior was a constable. In the same year, he served on a trial jury, and the following year was chosen a selectman. Between 1707 and 1728, he rendered public service to the town in many ways, and held several offices including that of selectman. (FA, 1:45,294,296,301,308-310, 316,327,344).

On 28 Feb. 1707-8, it was recorded that "John Prior hath so many trees as may aford one thousand and half of boxes, bound south on Jems Pormons trees, est on the montans, and west on scantik, and north on Captin Pese his trees" (FA, 1:307). In 1715, he was possessed of a farm on the east side of Bald Mountain, containing about 261 acres. In 1730, he "relinquished and threw up" 115 acres of this land as it was included in the town of Stafford, and in place of this land, he was granted a farm "to the eastward of Spring Meadows." This was bounded on the west by land of Robert Pease, on the north by land of Samuel Parsons, and on the south by "Lemonts land." The names of the abuttors are of interest because so many of them were ancestors or related to ancestors of Grace and Walter Caldwell. He is recorded as the owner of several other lots, including one of five acres in the town of Somers. (FA, 1:213,724,819,830,850).

On 15 Apr. 1686, he married Mary "Geare" (FA, 2:1765, citing Enfield TR). Her surname is usually spelled Geer, and she was the daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Davis) Geer (622 and 623). He did not have a second wife, Sarah Pease as stated by (FA, 1:37), because the records show that it was his son John Prior Jr. who had a wife Sarah.

No records have been found of the death of John Prior or his wife Mary.

Children, the first three born in Windsor and listed by Henry R. Stiles in Ancient Windsor (old edition, p. 758), the others born in Enfield and listed by Francis O. Allen (FA, 2:1585-1595):

i. Ann, b. 31 Mar. 1690; probably died young.
ii. Mary (155), b. 6 Mar. 1692; m. Isaac Gleason (154, line 77). Marriage record (FA, 1:28).
iii. John, b. 16 May 1695; m. Sarah Pease.
iv. Daniel, b. 16 Oct 1697; m. Sarah Strong; d. 1746 at Cape Breton (FA, 1:37).
v. Sarah, b. 12 Feb. 1699-1700; m. Samuel Strickling or Strickland.
vi. Nathaniel, b. 1 Sep. 1702; m. Ann Pease.
vii. Azariah, b. 26 Jan. 1705, as an extreme example of the spelling used by colonial officials, we read the record of birth, "ezzeriah Prier son of John Prier and maralry his wife 26 day of genewry 1705."
viii. Ezekiel, b. 24 Apr. 1708; m. Deborah Geer.
ix. Thankful, b. 9 Sep. 1709.
x. Ebenezer, b. 2 Oct. 1712; m. (1st) Hannah Simons; m. (2nd) Catherine Simons.

It might be noted that the manuscript genealogy of the Prior or Pryor Family, by Hart E. Pryor, includes all the children except Mary and Ebenezer, but gives only the years of births, and contains many errors in typing.

Family History
620
HUMPHREY PRIOR,

father of John (310), appeared in Windsor, Conn., when a young man, probably about 1660. His parentage has not been proved, but as told on a subsequent page it is a very reasonable conjecture that he was a son of Daniel, and grandson of Thomas Prior. Very little is known about him.

He married, first at Windsor, 12 Nov. 1663, Ann Osborn (621), born in Windsor, 15 Jan. 1647, daughter of John and Ann (Oldage) Osborn (1242 and 1243). She died 29 Sep. 1682. (Windsor VR, by Barbour, pp. 209,241). Her death record includes her maiden name.

He married, second, Mary Whitcomb (Date omitted in the Windsor VR). Barbour's manuscript cites the Matthew Grant Book and Collections 1 and D.

The death of Humphrey and his second wife Mary have not been found.

He was one of many who contributed to the relief of the poor of other colonies.

Children of Humphrey and his first wife Ann, born in Windsor:

i. John (310), b. 14 Feb. 1664; m. Mary Geer (311).
ii. Daniel, b. 19 Dec. 1667; m. (1st) Sarah Eggleston;
   m. (2nd) Mary, widow of John Lucas; settled in
   Middletown.

The Ancestry of Humphrey Prior

The year of Humphrey's first marriage, 1663, shows that he was probably born not later than 1643. This indicates that his father was born not later than 1623.

Approaching the problem from the other side, these facts have been found.

Thomas Prior or Pryor came from England on the ship Griffin in company with Rev. John Lathrop, and arrived in Boston 18 Sep. 1634. Six days later he was named among the group of passengers who settled in Scituate, Mass. The following year his sons, John aged 15, and Daniel aged 13, came on the ship Hopewell. It appears that a younger son Joseph came later, but of his arrival there is no record. Thomas Prior was a member of the church at Scituate while Rev. John Lathrop was pastor. He owned some land east of Hick's swamp and probably this was his homestead.

Thomas died in Jan. 1639, a little more than four years after his arrival in this country. In his will dated 21 Jan. 1639, he made bequests to:

two sons in old England, Samuel and Thomas, 12 d each.
two daughters in old England, Elizabeth and Mary, 12 d each.
"sonn Samuell if he come into New England five pounds."
"the pastor of Scituate tenn shillings."
"sonn Joseph five pounds."

and gave the residue of the estate equally to his sons John and Daniel, and made his son John sole executor. (Abstracts of the Earliest Wills of Plymouth Colony, Register 4:36).

The records prove that only three sons of Thomas came to America:

i. John, b. about 1618 or 1619; he did not marry Eleanor Childs as said by someone; he never married; was executor of his father's will at the age of about 20 or 21 years; d. soon.

ii. Daniel, b. about 1620; took over the duties of executor after the death of his brother John, and in 1644, Daniel and his wife Mary, were sued by his youngest brother Joseph to obtain the legacy due him from his father's estate. There is no record of children of Daniel and Mary, but this is no evidence they had none. Very probably they were married about 1641 and had a son Humphrey born about 1642, which exactly fits the probable date of Humphrey's birth as computed from his own family data. Moreover, Humphrey named his sons, John and Daniel.

iii. Joseph, too young to be the father of Humphrey.

Daniel also left very few records One land record mentions "land of Mr. Foot that was sometime the land of Daniel Pryor," which adjoined land sold by John Harmon in 1649. This may mean only that Daniel sold this land before 1649, but it might be interpreted to mean that Daniel died before 1649, when Humphrey was about seven years old.

This gives as the probable lineage:
(1240) DANIEL PRIOR, b. about 1620; d. before 1649;
colonial pioneer from England at the age of 15;
joined his father at Scituate, Mass.;
had a wife Mary before 1644.

(2480) THOMAS PRIOR; d. 1639;
colonial pioneer from England in 1634;
settled in Scituate that year, and his sons
John and Daniel arrived a year later.

The English home of Thomas Prior is proved by a letter, written 26 June 1640, and signed by his sons John and Daniel, in which they refer to their father as "Thomas Prior, late of Watford, County of Herts, Maltster, deceased," and grant power of attorney to "Ralfe King of Watford, aforesaid, woolen draper, and Launcelot Welles of same, wheeler, to sell one messuage or tenement, and orchard, with appurtenances in Watford now or late of Roger Brower, and all their interest therein."

Line 157
THE PATIENCE FRENCH LINE
A Branch of the Hannah Firman Line (39)
Synopsis

(157) PATIENCE FRENCH, b. 1681, d. 1750;
r. Topsfield, Mass., and Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1711, James Firman . . . . (156, line 39).

(314) JOHN FRENCH, b. before 1640, d. 1706;
r. Chiefly in Topsfield, Mass.;
m. about 1660, Phebe Keyes . . . .(315).

(628) THOMAS FRENCH, b. before 1605, d. 1680;
colonial pioneer to Ipswich, Mass.,
probably from Groton, Suffolk Co., Eng.;
had a wife Mary.

Family History
314
JOHN FRENCH,

father of Patience (157) and son of Thomas (628) of Ipswich, Mass., was born before 1640, in Ipswich, Mass., but spent nearly all his life in Topsfield. The Fairman Manuscript, used in the compilation of the Firman Line (59) states definitely that Patience was a daughter of John of Topsfield and a granddaughter of Thomas of Ipswich. The chief authority for this family history is the article by Carrie C. Edgett on the Descendants of John French of Topsfield in the Essex Institute Historical Collections (44:348). She states that John "was probably a son of Ensign Thomas French of Ipswich," and then submits evidence sufficient to prove absolutely this parentage.

This John French of Topsfield was not identical with a contemporary John French of Ipswich. John French of Ipswich had a wife Freedom as proved by a deed (Essex County Lr. 4:99,486), and had no brother Ephraim. John French of Topsfield had a son Richard who mentions an uncle Ephraim French. Therefore this John of Topsfield had a brother Ephraim, and both were sons of Thomas of Ipswich. The relationship of John of Ipswich to Thomas of Ipswich had not been established. It was not father and son, altho both lived in the same town. It may have been as close as uncle and nephew.

It is somewhat confusing that the father and son in this lineage lived in different towns, but that is the fact, and this John French of Topsfield was the son of Thomas French of Ipswich.

The vital records of the two towns show that John French of Ipswich had children born between 1659 and 1673, while the John French of Topsfield, the one in this lineage, had children born between 1662 and 1681.

John French of Topsfield was a tailor by trade, and was living in Topsfield as early as 1664 when a daughter was born, There is norrecord of the birth of his first child in 1662, and she may have been born in Ipswich before John established his home in Topsfield. John's name is found frequently in the town records of Topsfield, the first entry being 31 Dec. 1667, when land was laid out to John How "next John French bordering on the Common." He took the oath of allegiance in 1678. He held many minor town offices, served as juryman, and was called "Corporal John French" in 1691, 1692, and 1694. He was sloo called "Clarke," meaning a secretary, but of what organization he kept the records is not clear.

The house which John French built in 1675 was enlarged in 1798, and a picture of it was printed in the Essex Institute Historical Collections (44:349, facing page). This home was located on what is now Howlett Street near the Dry Bridge (Topsfield Historical Collections, 6:47; 8:22). He bought and sold several lots of land (Essex County Deeds, 4:376; 5:289; etc.) On 2 Dec. 1701, he conveyed his homestead to his son John on the condition that he provide for his father and mother during their declining years (Essex County Deeds, 15:257).

The wife of John French was Phebe Keyes (315), born in Watertown, Mass., 17 June 1639, daughter of Robert and Sarah Keyes (630 and 631). John and his wife were both members of the Topsfield church.

There are two entries of her death: "John French his wife drowned herself 13 May 1701," and "Phebe French dyed on ye 14th of May 1701." There is no record of his death, but it occurred between 5 Mar. 1705-6, when his son John is last designated in the records as John Jr., and 25 Jan. 1706-7, when his daughter, the "widow Mary Parson" granted a power of attorney to her brother John to act for her in settling their father's estate.

John French left no will, and his estate was settled among his heirs by an agreement dated 5 Aug. 1707, which was signed by John French (his son) as administrator for himself and as attorney for Mary Pearson widow, and by Richard French, Thomas Towne and Sarah his wife, John Gould and Phebe his wife, Martha French, Lydia French, David Shaplin and Hephsibah his wife, and Patience French, "all children of John French late of Topsfield." The son John received the homestead, the son Richard about 40 acres of land, and the others personal property to the value of 15 L each. (Essex County PR, docket 10,156).

Children, the first perhaps born in Ipswich, the others recorded in Topsfield;

i. Mary, b. about 1662; m. Stephen Pearson.
ii. Sarah, b. 1 Mar. 1664-5; m. Thomas Towne.
iii. Phebe, b. 8 May 1667; m. John Gould.
iv. Martha, b. 9 Aug. 1669; living unm. in 1707.
v. John, b. 26 Aug. 1671; had a wife Elizabeth and children, b. in Topsfield; removed to Norwich, Conn.
vi. Lydia, b. 17 May 1674; living unm. in 1707, if she m. Nathaniel Averill, she was 56 y. old when married.
vii. Richard, b. 18 Aug. 1676; had a wife Elizabeth and settled in Enfield, Conn.; Allen's suggestions are incorrect in regard to this family.
viii. Hephzibah, incorrectly recorded in VR as Phebe, b. 2 Feb. 1678-9; m. David Chaplin or Shapley.
ix. Patience (157), b. 23 Aug. 1681; m. (1st) James Firman (156, line 39); m. (2nd) Ebenezer Spencer; m. (3rd) Ephraim Colman.

Family History
628
THOMAS FRENCH,

father of John (314), was the earliest ancestor of this branch of the French family in America. As his son Thomas was born before 1630, it is inferred that he was born before 1605.

It is probable that his English home was Groton, Suffolk County, England. The reasons for this conclusion are: John Bluette, who had been steward of Groton Manor, of which Governor Winthrop had been lord, wrote a letter from Groton to John Winthrop Jr., dated 4 Mar. 1632-3, in which he sent "my loving commendation to ..... my schollars Thomas French and John Clarke." Also, in the list of the members of the First Church of Boston, the name of Thomas French appears between those of young Winthrop and his wife Martha.

Thomas French was married in England and his first two children were born there. He was first heard of in America at Boston, and he was made a freeman there, 6 Nov. 1632, not long after the birth of his third child Mary who died in infancy. By 1639, he had become a resident of Ipswich and had obtained a letter of dismissal from the First Church in Boston to the Church at Ipswich. In Ipswich he was called Ensign Thomas, and also Thomas Jr., to distinguish him from an older Thomas who was already there.

The only marriage of a person by the name of French in the Ipswich records prior to 1700 is the marriage of a Thomas French of Ipswich, 29 Feb. 1659, to Mary Adams. This Thomas was the oldest son of Ensign Thomas. The birth records of his children prove that he was not the father of the John of this lineage.

The Ipswich VR (2:561) contain these items under deaths: "Ensign Thomas French, 8 Aug. 1680," and "widow of Thomas French, 6 May 1681." The widow Susan French who died there in 1658 has not been identified, but she does not belong to this branch.

The will of Thomas French, dated 3 Aug. 1680, bequeathed real estate to his sons Thomas and Samuel, provided for the sustainance of his wife Mary, and included bequests to his sons John and Ephraim, and to his daughter Mary Smith. The estate was appraised at 217 L 15 s 6 d. (Essex County PR, docket 10,191; Essex Institute Hist. Col, 44:348).

The name of his wife in this will is the only mention of her name in the records.

Children of Thomas and Mary French, the first two born in England, the next two born in Boston, the fifth in Boston or Ipswich, and the youngest probably in Ipswich:

i. Thomas, b. before 1630, probably about 1628;
  m. Mary Adams.
ii. Samuel, b. about 1630; living 1680.
iii. Mary, christened at Boston, 23 Sep. 1632;
  d. in infancy.
iv. Mary, christened at Boston, 2 Mar. 1635; m. Robert Smith; called daughter Mary Smith in her father's will, 1680; they were direct ancestors of Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Latter Day Saints; Samuel Smith of Boxford was administrator of the estate of his father Robert Smith in 1693, and John French of Topsfield was a surety on his bond(Essex County PR, docket 25,279).
v. Ephraim, b. about 1637; living in 1680.
vi. John (314), b. about 1639; m. Phebe Keyes (315).

Comparison of Lineages
Showing Relationship to Joseph Smith

Cadwell-French Lineage		Smith-French Lineage
(1) Grace and Walter Caldwell		
(2) William Ervin Caldwell		
(4) James Cadwell		
(9) Candace (Mixter) Cadwell	5c	Joseph Smith
(19) Chloe (Shepard) Mixter	4c	Joseph Smith
(39) Hannah (Firman) Shepard	3c	Asael Smith
(78) Benjamin Firman	2c	Samuel Smith
(157) Patience (French) Firman	1c	Samuel Smith
(314) John French	bs	Mary (French) Smith
(628) Thomas French	ident.	Thomas French

This table shows that Gordon Caldwell and Virginia Welsh, son and daughter of Walter Caldwell are fifth cousins four times removed to Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Worded in another way, their great-great-grandmother, Candace Mixter, was one of his fifth cousins. (In the above table, "ident." means identical person, "bs" means brother and sister, and the degree of cousinship is indicated by "1c," "2c," etc.)

Authorities in addition to those specifically cited:
Utah Genealogical Magazine, 20:18.
Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale.
Authorities which contain no data on this line:
Descendants of Thomas French, by Howard Barclay French.
Ancestors and Descendants of Samuel French, by M. J. French.

Line 159
THE ELIZABETH ABBE LINE
A Branch of the Abigail Bement Line (79)
Synopsis

(159) ELIZABETH ABBE, b. about 1700;
r. Enfield and Somers, Conn.;
m. (1st) 1723, Benjamin Bement . . (158, line 79).

(318) THOMAS ABBE, b. 1650-1656, d. 1727;
r. Wenham, Mass., and Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1683, Sarah Fairfield . . . .(319).

(636) JOHN ABBE, b. about 1613, d. about 1690;
colonial pioneer from England to Salem
and Wenham, Mass.;
m. about 1634, Mary Loring . . . .(637).

Note:- The name was always pronounced in two syllables, and is spelled in many ways -- Abbey, Abby, and Abbee being the most common variants.

The name Abbe is distinct from the name Albe. Unfortunately some of the printed records and genealogies have confused some of the descendants of John Albe of Salem with the descendants of John Abbe of Salem.

Family History
318
THOMAS ABBE,

father of Elizabeth (159) and son of John (636), was born in Wenham, Mass., between 1650 and 1656 as inferred from known dates; and died in Enfield, Conn., 17 May 1728.

In 1675, he was a witness to a deed made by his father conveying property to his brother Samuel in Wenham. At about this time he made an agreement to live on the home place and take care of his parents. But in 1683, some trouble arose between him and his father, possibly over his intended marriage, so that his father turned him away, and had his son John installed in the homestead on condition that he care for his aged parents.

The marriage of Thomas Abbe is recorded in both Wenham and Marblehead. The Wenham record reads, "Thomas Abby and Sarah Fairfield of Wenham were married the 11th day of December 1683 being lawfully published with the consent of her parents Walter Fairfield and his wife; Moses Maverick and Elizabeth Fairfield, witnesses." The marriage took place in Marblehead. Sarah was born 24 Dec. 1655, at Reading, and her mother's maiden name was Sarah Skipper, Sarah Abbe died in Enfield, Conn., 27 Nov. 1742.

Sometime in 1683, a few months before his marriage, Thomas Abbe became one of the original proprietors of Enfield, and occupied the 11th lot on the east side north of the south corner. He at once became one of the prominent men of the settlement, and is mentioned frequently in the records. He was a selectman in 1686, 1687, 1689, 1706, 1707, 1709, and 1710.

Altho his father died about 1690, his brother John, who lived until 1700 and had been living on the home farm caring for his parents for 17 years, was never appointed administrator. But on 12 Dec. 1702, after his brother's death, Thomas was made the administrator, and as he was living in Connecticut, he appointed his father-in-law, Walter Fairfield, who was still living in Wenham, to be his attorney in Massachusetts. A law suit arose because John Jr. had sold to Nathaniel Waldron the homestead which John Sr. had granted to his son John Jr. in return for his care.. It was said that the son John had no right to make this sale until after the settlement of his father's estate. The genealogy does not state the outcome of the litigation, but points out that the papers connected with it prove various family relationships, and distinctly call Thomas Abbe of Enfield the son of the older John of Wenham.

Thomas Abbe was wounded in the Great Swamp Fight. In the attack on the Narrganset Fort, he was one of those who were "damnified" when Major Appleton's tent burned. This means merely that he was damaged by the loss of property,

because, in May 1676, the Massachusetts General Court awarded him 3 L 16 s, and similar amounts to many others, for property lost for the same reason. He was promoted to be a sergeant in 1711, and became a Lieutenant of the Enfield Train Band in 1713. The land records of Enfield show that he became the owner of more than a dozen pieces of land in that town.

The will of Thomas Abbe, dated 12 Dec. 1726 and proved 30 Aug. 1728, describes him as a husbandman and mentions the following heirs: his wife Sarah, his son Thomas who was named Executor and given the homestead, his son John who was bequeathed land at Scantic Bridge, and his daughters Sarah Geer and Tabitha Warner, each of whom received cattle. The witnesses were: Obadiah Abbe, John Pease Jr., and Joseph Sexton. Only an abstract of the will was published in the genealogy. A daughter Elizabeth is not mentioned in this abstract of the will and her birth is not on record. Yet the genealogy has placed her without question as a daughter of Thomas. She was living and unmarried at the time the will was made. A careful study of this situation shows that there were three brothers who had children -- John, Samuel, and Thomas -- and Elizabeth was the daughter of one of them. The settlement of the estates of John and Samuel show definitely that she was not the daughter of either of them. Therefore, she was the daughter of the third brother, whose name was Thomas (MTG). The genealogy is so certain that she was a daughter of Thomas, that it appears there may have been an error of omission is making the abstract of the will. The abstract is in Allen's History of Enfield (3:2217), and the original of the will is in the Northampton PR (4:199).

Children, born in Enfield, Conn.;
i. Sarah, b. 31 Mar. 1684; m. Shubel Geer.
ii. Thomas, b. 31 Oct. 1686; m. (1st) Mary Pease; m. (2nd) widow Rebecca Peirce.
iii. Mary, b. 4 Feb. 1688; d. unm. 15 Oct. 1705; contrary to many published genealogies she did not marry James Pease; it was her cousin Mary, daughter of John and Hannah, who married James Pease.
iv. John, b. 27 Sep. 1692; m. Hannah Boardman.
v. Tabitha, b. 29 Mar. 1696; m. John Warner.
vi. Elizabeth (159), b. about 1700; m. Benjamin Parent (158, line 79).

The chief authority is the Abbe-Abbey Genealogy, by Cleveland Abbe and Josephine Genung Nichols, pp. 12-14.

Family History
636
JOHN ABBE,

father of Thomas (318), was the common ancestor of the Abbe and Abby families of Wenham, Mass., and of Windham and Enfield, Conn. He was born in England about 1613, and died in Salem, Mass., about 1690.

It is supposed that he was the "Jo: Abby 22 yeares," who is on the passenger list of the ship Bonaventure, James Ricroft, master, which sailed from London in 1635, but this has not been proved. His age on this shipping list was used to compute his year of birth.

The first reference to his name in America is dated 2 d 11 m 1636 (Salem TR, 1:11) and reads, "John Abbe is Recd For Inhabintant and is to have one acre lott for a house next beyond the Gunsmiths, and 3 acres of planting ground where the Towne hath appointed beyond Castle Hill."

He received several grants of land in Salem, and his homestead was in that part which was set off to form the town of Wenham in 1644. On 13 d 6 m 1644, it was agreed by the town of Wenham that "John Abby shall have all that wastground which lyeth between ye end of ye lott which he lives upon and ye meadow which belongs to ye town, leaving a poles bredth most convenient for a way."

He was a constable in 1669 and 1671.

On 3 Aug. 1683, he drew up a document which was in the nature of a will. He chose his "son John Abbey as my Feiofe in trust to take into his hands my house and all my lands in Wenham together wth wt right I have in that land which was sometime Richard Goldsmiths to occupie and improve for myn and his muttuall Benefit So long as my wife and I or eyther of us shall live." He gave "To Samuell haveing alridy Given him a Pell of Land," one shilling more. He gave to "all the rest of my Childrin ... viz Sarah Marah Rebeca Obadia and Thomas two Shillings a peice." John was also named residuary legatee.

A document dated 24 d 12 m 1702-3 states definitely that John Abbe died about "13 years since." This sets the year of his death at about 1690. The son John lived until 1700. It seems strange that the son John did nothing about the administration of his father's estate. Perhaps he assumed that the document of 1683 took care of everything. The son Thomas was appointed administrator, 12 Dec. 1702, about two years after the son John's death, and it was not until then that the agreement of 1683 was put on record. The account was finally settled, 18 May 1703, when the value of the estate still in the hands of the administrator was 92 L.

The first wife of John Abbe and the mother of his children was named Mary. The genealogy by Frederick Orr Woodruff states that her name was Mary Loring, and that her name was found on Enfield records by one who made researches for him there. There is no record of the marriage of John Abbe in America. All his children were born in that part of Salem which later became Wenham, Mass., but it is possible that John was married in England and came to America immediately after marriage. If so, the evidence that she was Mary Loring would be found in England rather than in Enfield, Conn. An outstanding fact at this point is that Mary, the first wife of John Abbe, died in Wenham, 6 Sep. 1672. It is extremely doubtful whether there is evidence in regard to her identity in Enfield. In correspondence with Doctor Ray G. Hulburt, the compiler learned that Mr. Woodruff in correspondence with the doctor had been unable to furnish any evidence to support his statement.

John Abbe married, second, 25 Nov. 1674, Mary Goldsmith widow of Richard Goldsmith, who was killed by lightning 18 May 1674. She was living in Wenham in 1683.

Children of John Abbe and his first wife, believed to be Mary Loring, born in that part of Salem which in 1644 became Wenham, so that some authorities give both towns as the place of birth:

i. John, b. in 1636 or 1637; m. twice, the name of his second wife being Hannah; probate records prove he had no daughter Elizabeth.
ii. Samuel; m. Mary Knowlton; had no daughter Elizabeth.
iii. Sarah; living 1683, probably married but husband's name not given in her father's will.
iv. Marah; husband's name was Killam, but he is not mentioned in her father's will.
v. Rebecca; m. Richard Kimball; like her sisters she is mentioned only by her first name in her father's will.
vi. Obadiah; m. Sarah Tibbals; his will proves he had no children and bequeathed property to his nephews and neices, called "cousins," Sep. 1732 (Northampton PR 5:121, cited in Allen's Enfield, 3:2217).
vii. Thomas (318), b. between 1650 and 1656; m. Sarah Fairfield (319).

The chief authority for this family history is the Abbe-Abbey Genealogy, by Abbe and Nichols, pp. 1-5.

Line 161
THE ELIZABETH ANTHONY LINE
A Branch of the Henrietta Greene Line (5)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
322
JOHN ANTHONY,

father of Elizabeth (161), was the founder of this line in New England. By inference from his age at death, he was born about 1607.

In England, he resided in the beautiful village of Hempstead near London. He came to America in the barque Hercules which sailed from London, 16 Apr. 1634.

He was admitted freeman at Portsmouth, R. I., 14 d 7 m 1640, and soon after was chosen corporal of a company of militia. On 14 d 9 m 1644, land was assigned to him at the "Wading River." He was licensed as an innkeeper, 25 May 1655. He was a deputy to the General Court of Rhode Island and a commissioner of Portsmouth.

His wife was Susannah Potter (323), sister of Robert Potter. Savage does not give her name, but mentions the tradition that she came to this country with her husband. Austin calls her by her first name in One Hundred Sixty Allied Families (pp. 3,25) and in Thirty-three Rhode Islanders (p. 53). On 29 Dec. 1662, John Potter, son of Robert, testified in Rhode Island that his father Robert Potter had sold a house to his uncle John Anthony about twenty years before, and on this evidence the Commissioners confirmed the title of the house to John Anthony (Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island). Two conclusions may be drawn from this testimony: first, that the maiden name of Robert Potter's wife was Anthony, for which there is no supporting evidence; and, second, the generally accepted conclusion that the wife of John Anthony was Susannah Potter.

John Anthony died 28 July 1675, "aged 68 years." His will, dated 23 July 1675 and proved 21 Aug. 1675, named his son John executor, and gave him his looms and land in Portsmouth. He gave special bequests to his daughters Susannah Tripp and Elizabeth Greene, which proves her parentage. The residue of the estate was divided equally among all the children: John, Joseph, Abraham, Susanna, and Elizabeth. As his wife is not mentioned, it is clear that she died before the will was made.

Children, born in Portsmouth:

i. John, b. 1642; m. (1st) Frances Wardell; (2nd) Susanna Albro.

ii. Elizabeth (161), b. before 1645;; m. James Greene (160, line 5).

(children continued on next page).

iii. Joseph; m. Mary Wait.
iv. Abraham, b. before 1650; m. Alice Wardell.
v. Susannah; m. John Tripp.

The chief authority for this family is Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (p. 5). A rare pamphlet on the Anthony Family, by Charles Lawton Anthony, in the library of the NEHGS, was also used, and other authorities as cited.

Line 167
THE ELNATHAN WHIPPLE LINE
A Branch of the Barbara Rice Line (83)
Synopsis

(167) ELNATHAN WHIPPLE, b. 1675-6, d. after 1753;
r. Providence and Warwick, R. I.;
m. 1695, John Rice . . . . (166, line 83).

(334) JOHN WHIPPLE, b. 1641, d. 1700;
r. Dorchester, Mass., and Providence, R. I.;
m. (2nd) 1674, Rebecca Scott . . . .(335).

(668) JOHN WHIPPLE, b. about 1616, d. 1685;
colonial pioneer to Dorchester, Mass.,
and Providence, R. I.; had a wife Sarah.

Authorities:

Three authorities have been used in the compilation of this line:

Notes on the Whipple-Hill Families, by John Whipple Hill, referred to by the abbreviation "WHF."

A Brief Genealogy of the Whipple Family, by Henry E. Whipple, referred to by the abbreviation "BW."

The books by John Orborn Austin as cited under his name.

On the family history of John Whipple Sr. (668), these authorities agree and supplement eachother, but on the family history of John Jr. (334), they not only disagree but contradict themselves. It has been the work of Mr. Goodrich to pick out the correct statements and write a consistent family history, putting together the evidence from all sources.

The Genealogy of the Whipple Family, by Oliver M. Whipple, and Whipple Wright Families, by Charles H. Whipple, were examined but were not found helpful as they deal with other branches of the family.

Family History
334
JOHN WHIPPLE,

father of Elnathan(167) and son of John (668), was baptized in Dorchester, Mass., 9 Mar. 1641, and died in Providence, R. I., 15 Dec. 1700 (WHF, p. 51).

This John Whipple Jr. settled in Providence, going there when a boy of sixteen years, a member of his fathe's family. He became a prominent man in the colony. He held many civil offices, including those of town clerk, town treasurer, and town councilman. He represented Providence in the Rhode Island General Assembly, 1669, 1670, 1674, 1677, 1681, 1682, 1684, 1686, and 1690. (WHF, p. 51; and BGW, p. 12).

He married, first, on 4 Dec. 1663, Mary Olney of Providence, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Small) Olney. On this marriage and date all authorities are agreed. The difficulty seems to be in with the date of her death. It was first printed in "BGW" as 1676, and this year was copied by the others. But for several reasons this year can not be correct. First, altho she was his first wife, this year is two years after her husband's second marriage. Second, it produces a gap of eleven years between the birth of the first and second children assigned to the first wife. The year 1676 is very clearly a typographical error for 1666 or 1667. With this correction the story becomes clear. The first wife Mary was the mother only of the son John. This is the definite statement of Mr. Henry E. Whipple, and it is most unfortunate that several of his dates were mixed up or misprinted so as to make his account seem wrong.

John Whipple, married, second, on 16 Dec. 1674, Rebecca Scott (335), daughter of John Scott (670). Mr. Henry E. Whipple should be given credit for having this marriage date correct, but he names as her children, Ethan, born 2 Jan. 1675, and Deliverance, born 3 Feb. 1678. The name "Ethan" should be the name "Elnathan," an odd name for a daughter but correct in this case, and her birth should be 2 Jan. 1675-6, and the birth of Deliverance should be 3 Feb. 1678-9, by the use of double dating. A date for this second marriage, 15 Apr. 1673, given by John Whipple Hill (WHF, p. 51), appears to have no basis and does not fit into the picture at all. Neither Mr. Austin or Mr. Whipple give this marriage date. They agree with eachother on the dates of birth, which with double dating become correct.

Child of John Whipple and his first wife Mary:

i. John, b. 2 Oct. 1664; m. Lydia Hawes of Taunton.

Children of John and his second wife Rebecca:

ii. Elnathan (167), b. 2 Jan. 1675-6; m. John Rice (166, line 83).

iii. Deliverance, b. 3 Feb. 1678-9.

Family History
668
JOHN WHIPPLE,

father of John (334) and founder of this branch of the Whipple family in America, came from England. A large volume "Abstracts of English Records of Devonshire and Essex County Relating to the Deering and Whipple Families," the result of a long search by Holman and Marvin, failed to establish the ancestry of John Whipple, or the other Whipple pioneers who came to America about the same time.

No relationship has been proved between the several Whipple emigrants. It is certain that the John of this lineage ultimately settled in Providence, R. I., and is distinct from another John who settled in Ipswich, Mass. The death record of this John of Providence states that he died 16 May 1685, "aged about 68 years," and hence he was born about 1616.

He first appears in the records of Dorchester, Mass., when, on 3 Oct. 1632, described as a servant of Israel Stoughton, he was ordered to pay 3 s 4 d to his master "for wasteful expenditure of powder and shot." (MHF, p. 26). In those days, a servant meant a hired man or boy apprentice, and John was then about 15 years of age. In 1637, which was about the time he reached the age of 21, the records state that he received a grant of land at Dorchester Neck. He is mentioned by Savage merely as a pioneer settler of Dorchester.

His wife, Sarah, whose last name is unknown, was born in Dorchester, according to the inscription on her gravestone and the statement in (BCW). She was born about 1624.

They were married in Dorchester about 1640, and lived there about 18 years. John was a house carpenter, and their home was near what is now Neponset.

In 1658, John Whipple sold his house and land to James Minot, and removed to Rhode Island with his family, receiving an allotment of land in Providence, 29 July 1659. Three more children were born there, making eleven in all. His wife died in 1666, about a year after the birth of her youngest child.

Their home in Providence was on the East side of the river, a little north of Star Street, between North Main and Benefit streets, as they are now called. The house was still standing as late as 1800. It was a large two-story house, with a large stone chimney, and steps leading up the hill to it from North Main Street. John became the owner of several other pieces of land in Providence.

He and his son John took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II in 1666. He was a town councilman in 1669. He was granted a lic nse to keep a tavern in 1674, and frequently the town elections were held there. (Annals of Providence, and Providence Records, cited in BCW).

In 1675, John Whipple was among about 25 inhabitants who voted to stay in Providence rather than to seek safety from the Indians by going to Newport. Nearly all the inhabitants, however, availed themselves of the offer of asylum by the people of Newport. When the Indians attacked Providence next year, he suffered many losses. He had a share in the placement of the Indian captives in 1676. His tavern, known as the Whipple Inn, became one of the best known in New England. In 1690, after his death, the October session of the Rhode Island General Court met there.

He and his wife were buried first in the garden near his house, but later they were buried at the North Burying Place. The inscriptions on their stones say that he was born in England, and that she was born in Dorchester.

The will of John Whipple, dated 8 May 1682 and proved 27 May 1685, states that he had already given three of his sons, Samuel, Eleazer, and William, lands at Louquisset to be divided among them. Thirty acres at the North West End (of this tract) were given specifically to his son John. Other lots of land were bequeathed to the four younger sons. Joseph received his father's dwelling house, besides other lots, and was made executor and residuary legatee. His three daughters, Sarah, Mary, and Abigail, received ten shillings each. The town clerk, Thomas Olney, made oath that John Whipple, before his death, had asked him to peruse the will, which he did, and in response to questions asked, John Whipple had stated that it was his intention to make the bequests to his sons, their heirs, and assigns forever, altho not so stated in the will, and that the number of acres already given to John was sixty instead of thirty as worded in the will. Louquisset, where the large tract of land was located, was the old Indian name for a part of the town of Smithfield. (WHF, pp. 10,11,12).

In the list of children, which follows, the names and years of birth are given by Henry E. Whipple, the names and baptisms are given by John Whipple Hill, and the names only by John Osborn Austin. Henry E. Whipple (ECW, pp. 9-14) included many of the descendants.

Children, the first eight born in Dorchester:
i. John (334), bap. 9 Mar. 1641; m. (1st) Mary Olney;
  m. (2nd) Rebecca Scott (335).
ii. Sarah, bap. 6 Feb. 1642; m. John Smith, son of John.
iii. Samuel, bap 17 Mar. 1644; m. (1st) Mary Harris;
  m. (2nd) Elizabeth Eddy.
iv. Eleazer, bap. 8 Mar. 1646; m. Alice Angell.
v. Mary, bap. 9 Apr. 1648; m. Epentus Olney.
vi. William, bap. 16 May 1652; wife's name was Mary.
vii. Benjamin, bap. 4 June 1654; m. Ruth Mathewson.
viii. David, bap. 28 Sep. 1656; m. (1st) Sarah Hearnden;
  m. (2nd) Hannah Tower.

Children of John Whipple, continued:

ix. Abigail, b. in 1660; m. (1st) Stephen Dexter; m. (2nd) William Hopkins. (Marriages given also in Austin's Thirty-three Rhode Islanders, p. 55).

x. Joseph, b. in 1662; a prominent man in the colony, a representative from Providence to the R. I. General Court for 19 years; m. Alice Smith, daughter of Edward and Amphillis (Angell) Smith.

xi. Jonathan, b. in 1664; his first wife was Margaret Angell, a sister of Alice who m. Eleazer, and they were daughters of Thomas Angell; his second wife was Anna.

Line 169
THE ANNA ROGERS LINE
A Branch of the Patience Terry Line (21)
Synopsis

(169) ANNA ROGERS, b. prob. before 1648, d. 1704;
r. Duxbury, Mass., Block Island, R. I.,
and Freetown, Mass.;
m. (2nd) about 1670, Thomas Terry (168, line 21).

(338) JOHN ROGERS, b. about 1615, d. 1691-2;
born in England, came over later than his
father, called John Rogers Sr. of Duxbury;
m. 1639, Ann Churchman . . . . (339).

(676) THOMAS ROGERS, b. perhaps 1587, d. 1621;
a passenger on the Mayflower, 1620;
had a wife Grace.

Note 1 :- The purported descent of this Thomas Rogers from the John Rogers who was burned at the stake is now given little credence by genealogists.

Note 2 :- On 10 July 1958, Mrs John K. Allen, Historian General of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants wrote Mr. Goodrich as follows:

> According to our records, John Rogers who married Ann (or Anna) Churchman was the son of Thomas Rogers of the Mayflower.
>
> Anna Rogers, daughter of John Rogers and Ann Churchman, married, first, John Tisdale, and, second, Thomas Terry. Mayflower lines have been traced from Anna Rogers through both of her marriages.
>
> Anne Rogers- John Tisdale Jr. - Mayflower Index Number 28,849.
>
> Anne Rogers Tisdale - m. Thomas Terry - Mayflower Index Number 35,060.

Family History
338
JOHN ROGERS,

father of Anna (169) and son of Thomas (676), was born in England about 1612, but he remained in England when his father and older brother Joseph came over in the Mayflower. (Mms. of Florence S. Whelen, which cites the mss. of James Swift Rogers, both in the library of the NEHGS). When John came over, he settled at Duxbury, and is called in the records "John Rogers Sr. of Duxbury," to distinguish him from his son John Rogers, also of Duxbury, and from John Rogers of Marshfield, with whom he has sometimes been confused. (Mayflower Descendant, 34:182).

He married at Weymouth, Mass., 16 Apr. 1639, Anna Churchman (339). She was not a daughter of Hugh Churchman, as stated by Savage and others, because Hugh's will proves he had no daughter Anna. (See p. 357).

The story of his life is given in detail here because no published account can be found, and it has been compiled from many different sources. The items in chronological order are as follows:

1633, John and Joseph Rogers were taxed in Duxbury 9 shillings each, proving John was over 21 in 1633.
20 Oct. 1634, "Edmun Chanler" had a record made that he had sold land to John Rogers which adjoined land of Robert Hicks.
10 May 1637, a road was laid out from the land of Stephen Tracy "to the bridge at John Rogers and from John Rogers as the way now lieth to the corner of Jonathan Bewster's cowyard."
8 Nov. 1638, he received from Thomas Watson his servant Henry Blage.
5 Mar. 1638-9, he was proposed "to take up freedom."
6 Apr. 1640, four men, John and Joseph Rogers, Constant and Thomas Southworth, received a grant of 50 acres at North River which they sold soon afterward.
1 Mar. 1642, admitted as a freeman.
5 June 1644, highway surveyor of "Duxburrow."
20 Aug. 1644, he and his brother Joseph laid out a highway.
5 Nov. 1644, Joseph Pryor, "now dwelling with John Rogers of Duxborrow," chose a guardian for himself.
1645, one of the "feofers in trust," or trustees, who laid out and divided a tract of land in Bridgewater for the inhabitants of Duxburrow.
7 June 1648, John and others were directed "to stake out a highway" from Jones River Bridge to the Massachusetts Path.
10 June 1650, a highway was laid out with the understanding that if this highway damaged Mr. Bradford or John Rogers, they were to have full satisfaction.
6 June 1654, John was granted some upland meadow in lieu of damages for laying out this road.

3 June 1657, one of the deputies or representatives from Duxbury to the Plymouth General Court.
2 Mar. 1657-8, served on a committee for the town.
7 June 1659, recorded as absent from "the grand inquest;" his son John Jr. "stood propounded to take up his freedom."
2 Oct. 1660, served on a jury at the trial of a murder case.
7 May 1662, on a coroner's jury on the body of Thomas Clark.
1 June 1663, served on the "grand inquest."
1666-1668-1671-1676, served on several juries.
2 July 1667, received a grant of 100 acres from the General Court.
1670, the list of freemen for this year includes John Rogers Sr. and John Rogers Jr. both of Duxborrow and John Rogers of Marshfield, showing that these three were different men.
1670-1690, in this period there are several records calling John Rogers a constable, highway surveyor, and juryman, which may refer either to the father or son.
5 Mar. 1677, John Rogers Sr. was surety on widow Tisdale's bond, and with John Richmond and Samuel Smith, he was an overseer of the settlement of John Tisdale's estate. (See family history of Thomas Terry, 168, line 21).
9 Nov. 1687, conveyed by deed to his grandsons Joseph and Edward Richmond, 100 acres in Middleboro, and the deed was confirmed, 13 Sep. 1693, after his death.

Calling himself "John Rogers Sr. of Duxborough," he made a will, 26 Aug. 1691, which was proved 20 Sep. 1692. He gave to his grandson John Rogers all of his houses and lands in Duxbury. He gave to his grandson John Tisdall "for the use of his mother Anna Terry," half his land in Middleboro, excepting his rights in the Major Purchase, which were to be "disposed of according to his mother's mind". To his daughter Elizabeth Williams, he gave the other half of his Middleboro land. He gave his grandson John Rogers, all his "household stuff," out of which he was to pay his sister Elizabeth Rogers 40 s, and "his three other sisters," Hannah Bradford, Ruth Rogers, and Sarah Rogers, each 20 s. He bequeathed to his daughter Abigail Richmond "that twenty shillings a year which is my due for fourscore acres of land which I sold to my two grandsons Joseph Richmond and Edward Richmond. His son John Rogers was appointed sole executor. (Plymouth Colony Probate Records, 1:145, MD, 5:205).

Children, born in Duxbury:

1. John; m. (1st) Elizabeth Pabodie or Peabody; m. (2nd) widow Hannah (Hobart) Brown; m. (3rd) widow Marah (Cobham) Browing (MD, 29:87,88; 34:100; 20:1). This John was the only son of John Sr., and his son John, called grandson by John Sr., was also an only son and d. unm. in Boston, 2 Nov. 1696.

Details about the descendants of John Jr. are in a pamphlet, "Address of Josiah H. Drummond before the Maine Historical Society, 1895." Mr. Drummond by exhaustive research proved there were six different men in this period bearing the name John Rogers. They were John Rogers Sr., his son John, and his grandson John, and with no proved relationship to them, John Rogers of Marshfield, John Rogers of Weymouth, and John Rogers of Scituate.

ii. Elizabeth; m. 17 Nov. 1668, Nathaniel Williams of Taunton; six children (MD, 21:60; 23:1).

iii. Abigail; m. as his 2nd wife, John Richmond of Taunton.

iv. Anna (169), b. probably before 1648; m. (1st) John Tisdale Jr.; m. (2nd) Thomas Terry (168, line 21); m. (3rd) Samuel Williams.

Family History
676
THOMAS ROGERS,

father of John (338), was born in England about 1586, probably in Dorsetshire or Wiltshire. Of his birth, parentage, or marriage, the only item which is known is the name of his wife Grace. His purported descent from the John Rogers who was burned at the stake is now given little credence by genealogists. A long lineage has appeared in print but it contains many guesses.

When he and his son Joseph came to Plymouth on the Mayflower in 1620, his wife and other children remained with his brother William in England. Thomas died during that first terrible winter. His widow married his brother William, and after William's death married Roger Porter. (The Jesse Rogers Family Tree, by Jesse Andrews Rogers Jr., a typed manuscript in the library of the NEHGS).

Thomas Rogers was the eighteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact. In 1650, Bradford wrote, "Thomas Rogers died in the first sickness, but his son is still living and had a wife and six children, and the rest of his (Thomas's) children came over and are married and have many children." (Bradford's History, pp. 533,737).

Of the children of Thomas and Grace Rogers, only two are known:

i. Joseph, b. about 1608 as he was about twelve years old when he came over with his father in 1620; had a wife Hannah, and according to his will, the following surviving children: Sarah, Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Mary, James, and Hannah. (Mss. by Florence S. Whelan, and by James Swift Rogers, in the library of the NEHGS; Supplement to Richard Higgins and His Descendants, pp. 20-32).

ii. John (338), b. about 1615; m. Anna Churchman (339).

Line 171
THE DELIVERANCE BABBITT LINE
A Branch of the Margaret Holloway Line (85)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
342
EDWARD BABBITT or BOBIT,

father of Deliverance (171), was probably born in England several years before 1627, as he was one of the young men, over 16 and under 60 years of age, able to bear arms in Plymouth in 1643, according to the military census taken that year. This list is the first record of him in America.

He married, 7 Sep. 1654, Sarah Tarne or Tarney (343), born probably before 1638, in England, daughter of Miles and Sarah Tarney (686 and 687). The marriage record reads: "Edward Bobbet was marryed to Sarah Tarne, daughter of Myles Tarne of Boston, 7-7-54, by Capt. Humphrey Atharton." (The Boston Record Commissioners Report, 9:48).

Edward Babbitt removed from Plymouth to Taunton when a young man, after having been cleared, in 1649, in the Plymouth Court of the charge of "receiving pay for stollen wampon". On 19 Nov. 1652, he purchased six acres of land in Tauton from Jonas Austin. The same year, he became one of the proprietors of the "Bloomorie" or iron works. In 1658, in company with John Hathaway and Timothy Holloway, he purchased 400 acres in Tauton from Nicholas Street thru his attorneys James Wyatt and George Macye. In 1666, he received his share of the division of land on the north side of Joshua's Creek, and in 1668, he became one of the proprietors of Taunton North Purchase, later called Attleboro.

He was killed by the Indians, 25 June 1675. The fact of this tragedy is not questioned, but the details of the event as handed down by tradition are rather fantastic and do not seem to be consistent. It is said that when his family sought safety in the garrison, he returned to his house for a "cheese hoop," which he valued highly, taking his dog with him to warn him if any Indians approached. He got the cheese hoop, and while returning became aware of the approach of the Indians. He climbed a tree and hid there, but his dog would not leave the vicinity of the tree and disclosed his presence there to the Indians, who pulled him down and killed him.

Children, born in Tauton:

i. Edward, b. 15 July 1655; m. (1st) Abigail Tisdale, dau. of John and Sarah (Walker) Tisdale; m. (2nd) Elizabeth Thayer, dau. of Nathaniel and Abigail.

ii. Sarah, b. 20 Mar. 1658; m. (1st) Samuel Pitts, son of Peter; m. (2nd) Samuel Blake.

List of children continued on next page.

Children of Edward and Sarah (Tarney) Babbitt, continued:
iii. Hannah, b. 9 Mar. 1660; m. John Macomber.
iv. Damaris, b. 15 Sep. 1663; m. John Smith, son of Francis.
v. Elkanah, b. 15 Dec. 1665; m. Elizabeth Briggs.
vi. Dorcas, b. 20 Jan. 1667; d. 9 Apr. 1674.
vii. Esther, b 15 Apr. 1669; m. Edward Paul, son of William.
viii. Ruth, b. 7 Aug. 1671; m. Samuel Caswell, son of Thomas.
ix. Deliverance (171), b. 15 Dec. 1675; m. Nathaniel Holloway (170, line 85).

The chief source of data for this family history is The Babbitt Family History, by William Bradford Brown (pp. 13-35), which contains a photograph of his gravestone, now preserved in the Historical Hall at Taunton.

Line 173
THE DEBORAH PERRY LINE
A Branch of the Joanna Pope Line (43)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
346
EZRA PERRY,

father of Deborah (173), was born in England, probably a son of Edmond and Sarah Perry of Devonshire.

Edward, Ezra, Deborah, Hannah, and Margaret Perry, all believed to be children of Edmond and Sarah of Devonshire, were in Sandwich, Mass., with their mother Sarah, in 1636 (Manuscript on the Perry Family in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, compiled by Delbert K. Perry).

Of these brothers and sisters, Edward had a daughter Deborah, born about 1667, who married Christopher Gifford. This Edward Perry was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. For his beliefs and activities, including the making of public speeches as a Quaker, he was frequently fined heavily and otherwise punished (Rhode Island Historical Magazine, 5:31; Genealogy of the Edward Perry Family, by H. N. Perry). Savage mentions this Edward Perry very briefly in his Genealogical Dictionary (3:399).

Edward Perry's sister Margaret married Edmund Freeman Jr., 18 July 1651, and his sister Deborah married Robert Tupper, 9 May 1654 (Sandwich VR in Genealogical Adveritser, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 35; vol. 4, no. 1, p. 9).

Ezra Perry married, 12 Feb. 1651, Elizabeth Burge or Burgess (347), born about 1629, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess (792 and 793).

Children, born in Sandwich:
i. Ezra, b. 11 Feb. 1652; he had two childre, b. in Sandwich, and is probably the Ezra who died in Kingston, 31 Jan. 1729.
ii. Deborah (173), b. 28 Nov. 1654; m. Seth Pope (172, Line 43).
iii. John, b. 1 Jan. 1656.
iv. Samuel, b. "about the middle of" Mar. 1667.
v. Benjamin, b. 15 Jan. 1670.
vi. Remembrance, b. 1 Jan. 1676.

The births of the children are from the Sandwich VR as cited above.

The Burgess Memorial, by Rev. Ebenezer Burgess (p. 13) gives an account of this family.

Line 257
THE ELIZABETH STEBBINS LINE
A Branch of the Grace Ray Caldwell Line (1)
See also lines 111, 223, 889, and 893 in the Ray Family Tree
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
514
EDWARD STEBBINS,

father of Elizabeth (257), was a colonial pioneer. The surname is often spelled Stebbing.

Elizabeth has the number (257) among the paternal ancestors of Grace and Walter Caldwell because she married for her second husband, Thomas Cadwell (256, line 1). She also has the number (893) among their maternal ancestors because her first husband was Robert Wilson (892, line 223), making her Wilson children half brothers to her Cadwell children so that William Caldwell (2) was a half sixth cousin once removed to his wife, Nettie Ray (3), as shown by this table.

Relationship

		Nettie Ray (3)
(2) William Caldwell	h6c	John Sage Ray (6)
(4) James Caldwell	h5c	Lydia (Churchill) Ray (13)
(8) Gordon Cadwell	h4c	Lydia (Penfield) Churchill (27)
(16) Daniel Cadwell	h3c	Lydia (Barnes) Penfield (55)
(32) Daniel Cadwell	h2c	Hannah (Day) Barnes (111)
(64) Daniel Cadwell	h1c	Hannah (Wilson) Day (223)
(128) Matthew Cadwell	h b	John Wilson (446)
(256) Thomas Cadwell		Robert Wilson (892)

(257) Elizabeth Stebbins (893)

The abbreviation h6c means half sixth cousin, h5c means half fifth cousin and so on, and hb means half brother.

The family history of Edward Stebbins is in the Ray Family Tree (Line 893, Family 1786, pp. 1408-1410), but it is also given here because much new data have been added from the article, The Family of Frances (Tough) (Chester) (Smith) Stebbing, wife of Edward Stebbing, by John Insley Coddington, in the American Genealogist (30:193-204).

Edward Stebbins probably came from Essex County, England, and Mr. C. A. Hoppin believed he was a native either of Black Notley or White Notley in Essex County. Rowland Stebbins, very possibly a relative of Edward, but certainly not his father, was baptized at Bocking, a few miles north of Black and White Notley, on 5 Nov. 1592, and was married at Bocking, 30 Nov. 1618, to Sarah Whiting. Rowland Stebbins or Stebbing migrated to New England in 1634 and settled at Springfield, Mass.

Several different theories have been advanced in regard to the parentage of Edward, but none of them have been proved and nearly all of them have been definitely disproved. However, there is no question about his being the father of Elizabeth.

The Topographic Dictionary, by Colonel Charles E. Banks, says he came from Woodham, Mortimer Parish, Essex County, but no evidence was given by Colonel Banks, nor has any clue in support of his statement been found by any other authority. His Topographic Dictionary was edited and published after his death, and it appears to be a collection of notes, some of which may have been conjectures without being so labeled, and as many of these notes are incorrect, it is clear that this generally reliable genealogist would not have published them had he been alive to edit the work.

Edward and his sister Editha Stebbins were not children of Rowland Stebbins, who was the progenitor of a large branch of the family in New England. Rowland had only Thomas, Sarah, John, and Elizabeth, born between 1620 and 1628 (Stebbins Genealogy, by Ralph Stebbins Greenlee and Robert Lemuel Greenlee). Willard S. Allen (Register, 38:157) says that Rowland was the supposed ancestor of all by the name of Stebbins in New England, but of course he was mistaken. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, 17 May 1935, with initials NACW, answering Query 282 of EHCW, says that Edward was a son of Joseph, but gives no evidence. No proof has been found for the statement that Edward's parents were Mark and Mary Stebbins. Cutter's story about him in New England Families (p. 1582) is partly incorrect, and he makes the unsupported statement that his English home was Tamworth, Warwick County.

The name of the first wife of Edward Stebbins was Mary. She did not accompany him to America as stated by many authorities and in the Ray Family Tree. She died in England. It now seems doubtful whether she had any children who grew to maturity, altho the earlier authorities made the conjecture that she had two.

Edward Stebbins married, about 1629, for his second wife and as her third husband, Frances (Tough) (Chester) Smith. She was certainly the mother of Elizabeth (257), and the complete account of her life which follows is copied verbatim from article by Mr. Coddington (Am. Gen., 30:193-196).

Frances Tough was the daughter of Ralph Tough of Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leicester county, England. (See Line 515). She was probably born about 1595-97 at Burrough-on-the-Hill, but since the existing registers of that parish do not begin until 1612 and there are no Archdeacon's Transcripts for the period, it is not possible to ascertain the date of her baptism. She died at Hartford, Conn., between 12 Nov. 1673 (the date of the codecil to her will) and 23 Dec. 1673 (the date of the inventory of her estate).

Frances Tough went to London as a young woman, and was married first, at the Church of St. Anne's Blackfriars, London, 26 Nov. 1617, to a fellow-native of Leicestershire, Sampson Chester, citizen and merchant tailor of London, who was born about 1592. He was the fourth son of Leonard Chester of Blaby, Leicestershire, gentleman (who died 8 Aug. 1615) and

third son of Leonard Chester's second wife, Bridget Sharp, daughter of John Sharp of Frisby, Leicestershire. Leonard and Bridget decided that their son Sampson should be "brought up to trade," and they apprenticed him for seven years beginning 13 Oct. 1606 to John Gilbert of Holborn, county Middlesex, citizen and merchant tailor of London. After completing his apprenticeship, Sampson Chester was admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Tailors' Company on 3 July 1615, and set himself up in business in the parish of St. Anne's Blackfriars, where he married Frances Tough about two years later.

The Chester pedigree appears in the Visitation of Leicestershire, 1619 (Harleian Society Publications, 2:138). The Visitation pedigree contains the statement of the marriage of Sampson Chester and Frances Tough and is signed by Sampson Chester's brother John, and can be accepted as proof of Frances (Tough) Chester's parentage.

Sampson and Frances Chester lived in the parish of St. Anne's Blackfriars until early in 1621, and their first and second children were christened in that parish. Not long before May 1621, they moved across the Thames to Bermondsey, county Surrey, one of the southern suburbs of London. Their third child, John, was baptized at St. Mary Magdalen's Church in Bermondsey, 23 May 1621, as "son of Sampson Chester, a sojourner, " which shows that the family had only recently arrived in Bermondsey. A fourth child was christened there 5 Nov. 1623, and between that time and February 1627-8 (when Frances married a second time) Sampson Chester evidently died, but there is no record of his burial or administration of his estate. This is strange because Sampson Chester not only came of a good family but, as a citizen and merchant tailor, was almost surely prosperous.

Sampson's older brother John Chester, of Blaby, county Leicester, gentleman, who signed the Visitation pedigree in 1619 and died between 28 July and 15 Oct. 1628 (the dates of his will and probate), married at Birstall, Leicestershire, 1 June 1609, Dorothy Hooker, daughter of Thomas Hooker and sister of the celebrated Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Conn. .....

When Rev. Thomas Hooker moved on from Massachusetts Bay to the Connecticut Valley in 1635, his sister Mrs. Dorothy (Hooker) Chester and her son, Leonard Chester, were among those who accompanied him. .....

The article by Edward Strong, The Genealogy of the Chester Family (Register, 22:338) is incomplete. An excellent, detailed, and accurate account of the family is the book by Robert Edmond Chester-Waters, Genealogical Notes of the Families of Chester of Blaby, Leicestershire, and Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1886, with data on Sampson and Frances (Tough) Chester and their children (pp. 3, 7). The Devonshire ancestry attributed to Rev. Thomas Hooker in The Descendants of Rev. Thomas Hooker, by Edward Hooker, Rochester, N. Y., 1909, is wrong. The correct Leicestershire ancestry is ably

set forth by Frances Ida Schureman Judd in the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine, Oct. 1941, (5:122).

Frances (Tough) Chester married, second, at Bermondsey, 25 Feb. 1627-8, Thomas Smith. Nothing has been discovered about this man. Miss Helen Thacker of London, who searched for records of burial and probate concerning Sampson Chester likewise could find none about Thomas Smith. Evidently, he died about a year after their marriage.

There is no record of the marriage of Edward Stebbins and the widow Frances at Bermondsey, or in the Boyd Marriage Index at the Society of Genealogists in London. .....

The place where Edward and Frances lived following their marriage, and where their daughters Mary and Elizabeth were born and baptized, also remains to be discovered. They did not live in Bermondsey. Possibly they may have followed Rev. Thomas Hooker to Holland.

Edward Stebbins or Stebbing came to New England before 29 Mar. 1632, and settled at "New Town" (later called Cambridge) in Massachusetts Bay Colony. On the date cited, he was listed as one of the inhabitants of New Town who agreed to the setting up of common pales (Cambridge TH, by Lucius R. Paige, p. 11). In those days, "pales" was a name used for fences, especially those made with vertical stakes (MTG). Whether Edward brought his wife and children with him is not known, but is is possible that Frances and her children remained in England for a while and followed Edward at a later date, because her youngest daughter by her first husband, Abigail Chester, was buried at Bermondsey, 8 Sep. 1636.

The career of Edward Stebbing in New England is set forth in detail in the book, The Stebbins Genealogy, by Ralph Stebbins Greenlee and Robert Lemuel Greenlee, 1904 (2:1005-14). The following items are a condensation.

Edward Stebbing embarked on an active career in the New World. His dwelling house in Cambridge was at the southwest corner of Water (later Dunster) Street and Braintree or Harvard Street (later Massachusetts Avenue); that is, he lived on what is now Harvard Square, opposite the Yard (Cambridge TH, by Paige, xv, xvii). Rev. Thomas Hooker, who called Edward, "my cousin Stebbings," arrived in Cambridge in 1633, and he and Edward took the oath of allegiance at the same time, and were made freemen, 14 May 1634. Edward served as Deputy from Cambridge to the Massachusetts General Court in 1635. On 2 May 1636, he sold his house and some land in Cambridge to Nicholas Danforth, and in the summer of that year, he migrated with Mr. Hooker to the new settlement at Hartford, Conn.

He was a distinguished and useful citizen of Hartford, serving as Deacon of the Church from the time of its first settlement or very shortly thereafter until his death in 1668. He was a Deputy from Hartford to the Connecticut General Assembly at 21 regular sessions, between 1639 and 1656. (List of Officials of Connecticut and New Haven Colonies, by Donald Lines Jacobus, p. 51).

He also served as juror in 1639 and 1643, as selectman in 1647, and as a collector of funds raised by order of the General Court for the students of Cambridge College (now Harvard University), in 1645. He was frequently appointed to take inventory of estates of deceased persons, and on 21 Apr. 1649, he and Nathaniel Ward took the inventory of the estate of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who was his friend, patron and the brother in law of his wife's first husband. One 6 June 1662, he was appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Dorothy (Hooker) Chester, the sister of Rev. Thomas Hooker and widow of John Chester, who was the brother of his wife's first husband.

His homestead in Hartford was just east of the Meeting House Yard.

The year of his death is incorrrectly given by Cutter as 1663. That is the year in which he made his will. He died in August 1668 (History of the First Church of Hartford, p. 425, etc.), but the statement of this authority (p.58) that he came to Hartford in 1632 is obviously incorrect and should read that he came to Cambridge in 1632. Mr. Coddington points out that he died shortly before 19 Aug. 1668, when the inventory of his estate was taken.

His will is printed verbatim in the Stebbins Genealogy (2:1010-11), and an abstract of it appears in Early Connecticut Probate Records, by Charles William Manwaring (1:237). It was dated 24 Aug. 1663 and proved 3 Sep. 1668, and contains these bequests:

"to my wife Frances my housing and lands in Hartford except such lands as are hereafter mentioned to be sold which she is to enjoy for the term of her natural life, " and also the two best cows, the three best swine, "the houschold stuffe," and 40 L in cash.

"to our beloved son John Chester," 40 L.

"to Edward Cadwell my son Cadwell's child, and John Wilson, or if he dye before 21 years of age, I give them to Samuel Wilson," the portion of his estate remaining unsold after his wife's decease.

"to Samuel Wilson," 30 L.

(This John and Samuel Wilson were his grandchildren, MTG).

"to my son Gayler's children: Joseph, Benjamin, and Joanna, eight pounds apiece, also to Mary Gayler whom I do order to be with her grandmother." (These were his grandchildren by his daughter Mary who married Walter Gaylord, MTG).

"to the four children of my Dear sister Holyoke 40 shillings apiece, John's part to be paid at the age of 21 years." (This item was given an incorrect interpretation by early authorities which led to false conclusions, but the true meaning is told on subsequent pages; this was his sister Editha. MTG).

"to my executors, fifty shillings apiece."

He included this important clause, "I give to Richard Weller 20 shillings, haveing formerly delivered into his hand about 30 pounds for the benefitt of his children." (See p.187).

He ordered that "John Wilson shall be with his grandmother to help her according to his best skill and ability during her natural life, during which time I desire my Executors that he be instructed in my trade by Caleb Stanley as it may accord with my wife's comfort."

He appointed his wife executrix, and appointed Hon. Samuel Wyllys, "my brother Eleazer Holyoke, " Lieut. Bull, and Robert Webster, executors. Eleazer Holyoke was a witness also. Eleazer Holyoke, John Allyn, Thomas Bull, and James Ensign appraised the estate at 639 L 2 s, on 19 Aug. 1668. On 18 Apr. 1677, Jeremy Diggins, in the right of his wife Mary, brought action in court against Thomas Cadwell for withholding a piece of land from him which had been granted him by the executors.

The will of "Mrs. Frances Stebbing of Hartford," made 20 May 1670 and proved 20 Jan. 1673-4, contains these bequests and important items (Stebbins Genealogy, 2:1012-14; Manwaring, 1:238):

"to my Dear and beloved son Mr. John Chester now living in or near unto London in old England the Full and Just some of Twenty and four pounds Sterling or if deceased to his wife and his two sons John and Sampson Chester."

"to my fower grandchildren Thomas William Matthew and Mary Cadwell, fower pownds a pece."

"to my daughter Cadwell," she gave all her wearing apparel.

On 12 Nov. 1673, she added a codecil reducing the bequest to her daughter Cadwell to only her "wearing goone," and the rest of her clothing was to be divided "betwixt ye wife of John Wilson, Mary Day, and Mary Cadwell." (John Wilson was her grandson and his wife was Lydia Cole, and this clause does not mean that Frances had a daughter who married John Wilson as formerly supposed. Mary Cadwell was also a granddaughter, by her daughter Elizabeth, and unmarried at this time. Mary Day has not been positively identified. There does not seem to be any unmarried granddaughter named Mary Day. But Mr. Coddington and Mr. Jacobus make the conjecture that she was the unidentified first wife of Joh Day (444, line 111) who is not mentioned in the Day Family Tree, yet was established as such in the book, Hale, House, and Related Families, by Jacobus and Waterman, 1952 (p. 511), and that she was the granddaughter, Mary Gayler or Gaylord, who in her grandfather's will was ordered to live with her grandmother "to help her." If so, they conclude that John Day (444) married for his first wife his first cousin once removed, Mary Gaylord, and this seems to be a sound conclusion. MTG). In the codecil, she bequeathed her husband's cloak to John Wilson, and gave 40 s to Mr. John Whiting (pastor of the First Church at Hartford, 1663-1670, and of the Second Church there, 1670-1689). The inventory of her estate, taken 23 Dec. 1673, appraised it at 82 L 11 s 2 d.

Children of Frances (Tough) and her first husband, Sampson Chester, the first two baptized at St. Anne's Blackfriars, the second two at St. Mary Magdalen's ;

a. Margaret Chester, bap. 28 Oct. 1618.

b. Joanna Chester, bap. 21 Jan. 1619-20.

c. John Chester, bap. 23 May 1621. Mr. Coddington includes a comprehensive biography, and cites Calamy Revised, by A. G. Matthews, 1934 (pp. 113-114), where it is stated that he was a son of Sampson Chester and Frances, daughter of Ralph Tough. This John Chester was a legatee in the will of his uncle John Chester, his mother, and his step-father. He was a graduate of Cambridge University and became a very successful minister, first as an Episcopal and later as a Presbyterian. After the restoration of Charles II in 1660, he was promptly ejected from the parish of Witherley where he had been for many years. He was in London during the Great Plague of 1665. From 1672 to 1690, he was the Presbyterian preacher at Southwark, near London. In 1690, he retired to the house of his son John, a physician in Guildford, county Surrey, and died there in May 1696. The name of his wife is not known. Besides the son John, he had a son Sampson who came to Conn. and served in King Philip's War, but afterward returned to England.

d. Abigail, bap. 5 Nov. 1623; buried there as "Abigail Chester, als. Smith, a girl," 8 Sep. 1636.

Children of Edward Stebbins (514) and his wife Frances (Tough) (Chester) (Smith) Stebbins (515):

i. Mary, b. about 1630; m. Walter Gaylord, 1648; d. at Windsor, Conn., 29 June 1657. Walter Gaylord m. (2nd) Sarah Rockwell. Walter and Mary (Stebbing) Gaylord has children, Joseph, Mary, Joanna, Benj. and Isaac, the latter died young, and the first four are mentioned in their grandfather's will, and Mary is the one "almost surely identified as the hitherto unknown first wife of her mother's first cousin, John Day (444, line 111).

ii. Elizabeth (257), b about 1631-2; m. (1st) Robert Wilson (892, line 223); m. (2nd) Thomas Cadwell (256, line 1).

It should be noted that the recent discoveries by Mr. Coddington show that these are the only children of Edward Stebbins.

Windsor Records, by Matthew Grant (p. 42), were also used in this compilation.

Line 261
THE ELIZABETH BALDWIN LINE
A Branch of the Mary Warriner Line (65)
See also the Elizabeth Warriner Line (133)
Synopsis

(261) ELIZABETH BALDWIN, b. 1646, d. 1687;
r. Milford, Conn., Hadley and Springfield, Mass.;
m. 1664, James Warriner . . . . (260, line 65).

(522) JOSEPH BALDWIN, b. between 1609 and 1616, d. 1684;
colonial pioneer from Cholesbury, England, to Milford, Conn., and Hadley, Mass.;
m. 1636, Hannah Whitlock . . . . (523).

(1044) RICHARD BALDWIN, b. about 1560, d. 1633;
r. Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, England;
m. 1598, Isabella Harding . . . . (1045).

The English lineage of Richard as suggested in the Baldwin Genealogy, by Charles C. Baldwin, has been proved incorrect, and altho the lineage compiled by Herbert F. Seversmith is questioned by some, it has sufficient supporting evidence to warrant its inclusion in this family tree as follows:

(2088) THOMAS BALDWIN, b. about 1525, d. 1570;
r. Chesham, Bucks., Eng.;
m. about 1550, Joan Tyndall . . . . (2089).

(4176) JOHN BALDWIN, b. about 1500, d. 1564-5;
r. The Hale, Bucks., Eng.;
name of his wife not in the records.

(8352) ROBERT BALDWIN, b. about 1475, d. before 1553;
r. Windover, Aston Clinton, and Dundridge,
m. probably Agnes Dolte . . . . (8352).

Family History
522
JOSEPH BALDWIN,

father of Elizabeth (261), was a colonial pioneer, and one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn. His parentage as given in the Baldwin Genealogy, by C. C. Baldwin (pp. 479-480), has been corroborated by the eminent genealogist, Herbert F. Seversmith in his four-volume work, Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut, mimeographed 1939-1953 (1:231, 253-260; 2:991-1001; 4:1951-1952) but there is still some question in regard to the English lineage of his father which will be discussed more fully on subsequent pages.

It is agreed that Joseph (522) was the son of Richard (1044) and his wife Isabella Harding (1045). His father's will proves that he was born after 1609. (MTG.)

He was one of three brothers who helped to found the Baldwin family in America. This is one of the few cases where the family tradition that "three brothers came to America" is actually true. As proved in the Baldwin Genealogy, by C. C. Baldwin (pp. 479-480), the three brothers were Nathaniel, Timothy, and Joseph. Probably Joseph was the youngest of these as he is the last one named in his father's will. The Sylvester Baldwin who died 21 June 1638 on the voyage to America (HFS, 1:231; CCB, p. 77) was not a brother of Timothy, Nathaniel, and Joseph, but was evidently closely related to them, because his son Richard also settled in Milford and had many descendants (CCB, p. 77-238).

Joseph Baldwin was one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., and his name first appears in the records, 20 Nov. 1639, when he was listed as one of the first planters. In December 1648, he had a division lot of land adjoining Timothy's half division lot. He had a four-acre lot in the New Meadow Plain as early as 1649. His home was on lot 52 on West Farm Street. The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad is very nearly on the other side of his lot from the street.

Joseph married, first, at High Wycombe, England, in Nov. 1636, Hannah Whitlocke (523). (HFS).

Joseph's first wife Hannah joined the church at Milford, 23 June 1644, and at the same time their first four children were baptized. She was the mother of all his

children. His second wife was Isabel Northam, widow of James Northam, who was her second husband, making Joseph her third. By her first husband, she had a son John Catlin, who had come to Hadley, Mass., with her from Newark, N. J. Isabel died at Hadley, 8 Dec. 1676. His third wife was Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Warriner, widow of William Warriner (130, line 65). (See his family history.)

Joseph Baldwin lived in Milford, Conn., until about 1663, when he with his family removed to Hadley, Mass. He and his son Joseph were made freemen there in 1666.

He was probably born in Cholesbury, County Bucks, England, as that was the home of his father when he made his will. As proved by the will, he was born after 1609, and as inferred from the birth of his oldest child, he was born before 1616.

Joseph Baldwin died at Hadley 2 Nov. 1684.

His will, dated 20 Dec. 1680, is on file in the Probate Registry at Northampton, Mass. He gave land and other property to his three sons Benjamin, Jonathan, and Joseph, stating that he had formerly given them land by deeds also. He gave personal property to his wife and other children. The Baldwin Genealogy does not include all the particulars.

His widow Elizabeth died in Hadley 25 Apr. 1696.

Children of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin (522 & 523), born in Milford, Conn.:

i. Joseph, b. about 1637, the four oldest children were all baptized 23 June 1644; hence the genealogy is clearly wrong in estimating the year of his birth as 1640; went to Hadley with his father; was named executor in his father's will, but died before his father; m. Sarah Coley; in 1677, one of the daughters of this Joseph was admonished at Court for wearing silk contrary to the law which forbade women to wear silk unless their estate, or that of their husband's was worth more than 200 L.

ii. Benjamin, b. about 1639, not 1642; m. Hannah Sargeant; settled in Newark, N. J.

iii. Hannah, b. about 1641; m. Jeremiah Hull; settled in New Haven, Conn.

iv. Mary, b. about 1643; m. John Catlin, son of her father's second wife by her first husband; three of their eight children, including a married daughter, were killed by the Indians at Deerfield, 1704.

v. Elizabeth (261), bap. in Mar. 1645; m. James Warriner (260, line 65); he was a son of her father's third wife by her first marriage.

vi. Martha, bap. in Mar. 1645, not called a twin; m. John Hawkes Jr., of Hadley.

vii. Jonathan, b. 15 Feb. 1649, bap. two days later; m. Hannah Ward, daughter of John.

viii. David, b. 19 Oct. 1651; m. Mary Stream; remained in Milford.

ix. Sarah, b. 6 Nov. 1653; m. as his second wife Samuel Bartlett of Northampton; Samuel and his father Robert Bartlett accused Mary Parsons, wife of Joseph Parsons, of causing the death of Samuel's first wife by witchcraft.

Authorities:

The chief authority for this family history is the genealogy, by C. C. Baldwin, pp. 479-482. This reference is frequently indicated by the abbreviation (CCB).

Cutter's Connecticut Genealogies (pp. 328-329) also includes this family.

The four mimeographed volumes by Herbert F. Seversmith entitled "Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut" (1939-1953) is the chief authority for the ancestry of Joseph. In subsequent families this authority is abbreviated as (HFS). It tells nothing about the family of Joseph because Mr. Seversmith traces to an entirely different branch of the Baldwin family.

Family History
1044
RICHARD BALDWIN,

father of Joseph (522) and probably son of Thomas (2088), was born at Pypers or Pippers, in the parish of Chesham, Bucks., England, and became a resident of the neighboring parish of Cholesbury (HFS). From his father's will, he was under 21 years of age in 1570, and hence born after 1550. (HFS,1:263) is obviously incorrect in estimating his birth year at about 1575, which was five years after his father's death. (HFS,2:995) corrects this error, and revises his inference to about 1565. (MTG) believes it more probable that the year was about 1560.

He married, 3 May 1598, in the parish church at Agmondesham, or Amersham, Isabella Harding (1045) (HFS, 1:263). Amersham was not far from Chesham, Cholesbury and Aston Clinton (MTG).

The will of Richard Baldwin, dated 23 May 1630, proved 16 May 1633, and filed in the Archdeaconry of Bucks (Court Reg. 1633, folio 119), states that he was a weaver and includes bequests to:

wife Isabel, 1/3 of personal property including "chattells and cattell and the like"

"sonne Joseph, one meade plott" about 1/2 acre called Huntes Wicke, "adjoyninge my cottage that John Danell nowe dwells in for him to take possession of at his age of 21 years"

dau. Mary Pratt, 6s 8d.

to her dau. Mary, 2 "sheepe," and to each of her other 2 children, 1 "sheepe."

dau. Hanna (Baldwin?) 13 L 6 s 8 d.

his other daughters Christian and Sara, each 10 L "to be paid at the age of 21 years, or at the day of marriage which comes first."

"mine eldest sonne Timothy" the residue of the estate, and he was made executor. Witnesses: Richard Crippes, Richard Baldwin.

Of course Richard Baldwin the witness was not identical with Richard Baldwin the testator, and this proves that there were at least two Richard Baldwins living in 1630 in Chesham or Cholesbury. Unfortunately the abstract of the will given by (HFS) does not specifically state the residence of the testator, but from the context it appears that he was a resident of Cholesbury at the time of his death (MTG).

Children of Richard and Isabella (Harding) Baldwin (1044 and 1045), as given by (HFS,1:263):

i. Timothy, b. probably about 1600; an emigrant to Milford, Conn. (HFS); settled there before 1640, joined the church there in 1643; his second wife was the widow Mary Mepham; he is identified as a brother of Nathaniel by a deed, 1649 (CCB, p. 403); he had only one son who had no surviving sons.

ii. Nathaniel, b. probably between 1602 and 1607 (MTG); an emigrant to North America (HFS); listed as a free planter in Milford, 1639, and later removed to Fairfield; m. (1st) Abigail Camp, m. (2nd) Joanna Westcoat, widow of Richard (CCB, p. 406).

iii. Joseph (522), b. after 1609 because by his father's will, he was under 21 yrs. in 1630 (MTG); m. (1st) Hannah Whitlocke (523); m. (2nd) Isabel Northam; m. (3rd) Elizabeth Hitchcock; settled in Milford, Conn. (HFS).

iv. Mary, b. before 1611 as inferred from her marriage date (MTG); m. at Cholesbury, Eng., 18 Jan. 1626, John Pratt, and had children (HFS).

v. Benjamin, "probably a son of Richard"; buried at Chesham, 29 Jan. 1614-5 (HFS). Comment by (MTG); because of lack of records (HFS) places him last in the list of children, but he was surely older than Christian, and as he probably died in infancy he was only a little older and hence probably the 5th child.

vi. Christian, bap. at Chesham, 17 Jan. 1615-6 (HFS).

vii. Hannah (HFS).

viii. Sara (HFS).

Family History
2088
THOMAS BALDWIN,

father of Richard (1044) and son of John (4176), was a resident of Pypers or Pippers in the parish of Chesham, Bucks, Eng. (HFB, 1:158, 159). As his son Richard was born about 1560, it is inferred that he was born before 1540, and the more probable year of his birth was about 1525 (NEG).

In his will he mentions his widow Joan and calls John Tyndall his brother, which means that either John Tyndall married a Baldwin, or what is more probable that his wife was Joan Tyndall a sister of John Tyndall.

The will, dated 11 Oct. 1570 and proved 16 Dec. 1570 is filed in the Archdeaconry at Bucks (Reg. 1569-1570, folio 134). It is a long will and the abstract given by (HFB) fills a whole page of his manuscript. A condensation of that abstract is included here.

His residence and occupation are given as "Pypers, within the parish of Chesham, Bucks, husbandman," and the other provisions were:

wife Jone to have the occupation of all his land in Chesham until his son John becomes 21 years of age, and if his son John should die before reaching that age his son Richard was to have the land when he becomes of age.

son John was also to receive personal property and half his "corne and cattell."

his son Richard was bequeathed 20 L "yt shal be mad of my woodds to be sould by my brother Richard Baldwyne and John Tyndall and also J. Aylard," the funds from the sale "to be put in a stock --- to ye use of my sone Richard at ye discretion of my brother George Baldwyn and (cousin) Henry Baldwyn."

his two daughters Jane or Joan or Jone and Amye, received personal property and a small income from the sale of his "woodds."

to Thomas Baldwyn, son of his brother Richard, he gave a lamb.

to godson Richard Lovsley, also a lamb

to wife Jone, whom he made extrx., he gave the residue of the estate.

He made his brother George Baldwyn and his cousin Henry Baldyne of Dunridge overseers. (Note that the relationship of Henry is here stated.)

Witnesses: Robert Ashfield, Henry Collett, George Balden, Henry Balden and others. (Note variations in the spelling of the surname.)

Children of Thomas and Jane Baldwin (HFS, 1:259,260):

i. John; had a wife Mary.
ii. Joan, or Jone, or Jane; identified as having m. at Amersham, 5 Nov. 1588, Henry Harding.
iii. Amie or Amye.
iv. Richard (1044); m. Isabella Harding (1045).

Family History
4176
JOHN BALDWIN,

father of Thomas (2088), and believed to be a son of Robert and Agnes (Dalte) Baldwin (8352 and 8353), was born in Bucks. about 1500 as he was of age in 1523, and was the founder of the branch of the family which arose in the locality of "The Hale" approximately one mile west of Dundridge, in the vicinity of the other towns previously mentioned.

In 1523, John Baldwyn of "Le Hale" in the parish of Westover made a claim against John Baldwyn of Chollesbury, for a "messuage" 80 acres of land, 10 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of woodland in several localities and recovered the land thru default of Thomas Fyssche to appear in court and warranty his conveyance of this land to John of Chollesbury. John of The Hale claimed that this land was his by right of heritage. (NFS,1:253, cites DeBanco Rolls, 1523, of Bucks.)

The will of this John Baldwyn of the Hale, dated 12 Mar. 1564-5 and proved 2 Mar. 1565-6, is filed in the Archdeaconry of Bucks. No abstract is included in (NFS) but he obtained from it the fact that his wife was then deceased, and consequently her name is unknown, and there were the following surviving children:

i. George, called eldest son; had a wife Avelyn, probably Avelyn Aystell.

ii. Nicholas, b. about 1530; m. widow Agnes Fisher, (NFS) proves (JLC) is incorrect in regard to his descendants.

iii. Sylvester; had a first wife Agnes, and a second wife the widow Agnes Bachelor.

iv. Richard; became a resident of Belandon in Chesham; and was not the Richard son of Richard of Dundridge; had a wife Amy and 9 children.

v. Robert; had a wife Agnes; became a shovelmaker in Great Missenden, Bucks; his will dated 8 Feb. 1584 and proved 22 July 1585, is in the files of Lincoln Wills at the Consistory Court (2:63), and includes the names of his wife Agnes, his children, and his brother Sylvester which identifies him.

vi. Thomas (2088), b. about 1525; m. Joan probably Joan Tyndall (2089).

Family History
8352
ROBERT BALDWIN,

was the father of John (4176). (HFS) from the records he found could say only that he was "convinced after reviewing all the information available, that Robert and Agnes (Dolte) Baldwin were the parents of John." But the eminent genealogist, G. Andrews Moriarty, in the Register for October, 1956 (110:310), quotes from the Chesham Manor Court Rolls a statement that absolutely proves that Robert was the father of John, as will be told more fully below.

Robert Baldwin was born about 1475, appears in the records as early as 1509, and was called a grandfather in 1522. He lived at Wendover, later at Aston Clinton, and finally at Dundridge which was called his residence in 1536. He was the earliest resident of Dundridge with this surname. Many abstracts of court, parish, and probate records are included in the manuscript of (HFS) and he cites Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin for making these abstracts. Only those items which contribute essentially to this family history are included here.

Agnes Dolte, the wife of Robert Baldwin, was without doubt the daughter of William Dolte of Rickmansworth in Herts. Neither Robert nor Agnes left a will. (HFS)

The note by Mr. Moriarty states in part, "My friend, the distinguished Bucks. antiquary, A. Vere Woodman, Esq., F.S.A., of Wing, himself a descendant of the Baldwins, has sent me an extract from the Chesham Manor Court Rolls .... which have recently become available." It was certified that "At a Court in Chesham Bury, 16 April, 28 Henry VIII (1537) Robert Baldwin had died since the last court. He held freely lands and tenements at Bellenden called Pygotts and Belchers by fealty, suit of court, and 5d rent. The same held freely lands and tenements at Dungrove in Botley (a hamlet in Chesham) by rent of 4d. The said Robert in his life time gave by deed, shown in court, the said lands and tenements to his younger son Richard and the said Richard, present in court, acknowledged that he held the said lands by services aforesaid and did fealty.... At another court held 16 April, 29 Henry VIII (1538) (just a year later), John Baldwin is named as a son and heir of Robert."

This last statement is the proof that John (4176) was a son of Robert. As Robert was alive in 1536, and the court record shows that he died before 16 Apr. 1537, the year of his death is definitely set at 1536-7. It is clear that the reason for this court session was to establish the title of Richard, a younger son, to property that would normally go to an older son, who from other records is known to have been Robert Jr. (MTG).

Children of Robert and Agnes (Dolte) Baldwin:

i. Robert; of him (HFS) says that he has no record except that the older Robert was called Sr., but Mr. Moriarty's note adds, "In the Subsidy Roll (taxlist) of 1525, Robert Baldwin was taxed at Ashton Clinton on 2 L in lands and 16 L in goods, was described as "decsid" (deceased) and Richard paid 8 L by corn and mortgage, and in the same Subsidy Richard was taxed on 2 L in wages." Comparing this tax record with the court record, it is clear that this Robert died unmarried in 1524-or 1525, and that his younger brother Richard acquired his property. (MTG).

ii. Richard, b. about 1500, in Aston Clinton; had a wife Ellen, probably Ellen Apuke; d. at Dundridge in 1552-3; was the lease holder on the farm of his father Robert, when he made his will in 1552-3; this is the Richard to whom Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester in the Register (38:160,289,372) and Charles C. Baldwin in the Baldwin Genealogy, erroneously traced the ancestry of the Baldwin Colonial pioneers. It is true that this Richard had a son Richard Jr., but this Richard Jr. thru whom the descent was claimed never married, and died before his mother, as proved by (HFS, 1:245-253). The note by Mr. Moriarty makes no mention of Mr. Seversmith (HFS), and it is apparent that he was not familiar with that manuscript. Consequently, he used the incorrect lineage in the first part of his note. Fortunately this did not mar the correctness of the last part, which has been used here.

iii. John (4176), b. about 1500 but younger than Richard; wife unknown.

iv. Thomas; m. Jone Gynger; settled at a place called Foreign in Wendover; 2 children.

v. Hugh; (HFS) includes this name with a question mark.

English Ancestry

The parentage of Richard Baldwin of Cholesbury (1044) has not been fully proved. In the genealogy of the Baldwin Family by Charles C. Baldwin, it was asserted that he was probably the son of another Richard Baldwin of the parish of Aston Clinton, which adjoins Cholesbury. In his first report on this lineage, (MTG) pointed out that the dates which are necessarily true because of the provisions of the wills would make this Richard the grandfather of Joseph (522) or would make the father of Joseph (522) more than 70 years old when Joseph was born, if this lineage of the genealogy were followed. (HFS) in his much more recent work uncovered evidence which absolutely proves that the lineage proposed in the genealogy can not be true. (HFS) Worked out the lineage now given in full, but his conclusions have not been accepted by all concerned.

In volume 2, pages 994-1001, Mr. Seversmith takes up in detail the criticisms of the conclusions which he made in volume 1. From this discussion it is clear that Captain Evelyn B. Baldwin, Colonel Chester, cited without first name, Charles C. Baldwin, author of the genealogy, and Herbert Furman Seversmith, himself, all of whom spent many years on the Baldwin lineages, are, none of them sure of their conclusions

He points out an error in the Hartford Times 19 Apr. 1947, subsequently acknowledged to be such by the contributor, which stated that Richard Baldwin of Dundridge married Dionysia but the records read that it was a Richard Butler who married Dionysia maiden name unknown.

(HFS) produces additional evidence that Richard Baldwin Jr. died young, and was not the ancestor of the emigrants. Consequently Richard Jr. was not the grandfather of Joseph (1044).

The controversy is further discussed (HFS, 4:1951, 1952). The most important point in the opinion of (MTG) is that Ellen, widow of Richard Sr., in her will does not mention the son Richard, which is very strong evidence that the son Richard Jr. did not grow to maturity and hence could not be the ancestor of the colonial pioneers as formerly supposed.

Line 263
THE ABIGAIL BLAKEMAN LINE
A Branch of the Joanna Dickinson Line (131)
Synopsis

(263) ABIGAIL BLAKEMAN, b. 1653, d. 1716;
r. Stratford, Conn., Hatfield, Hadley,
and Springfield, Mass.;
m. (1st) 1679, Hezekiah Dickinson . . (262, line 131).

(526) SAMUEL BLAKEMAN, b. about 1620, d. 1668;
came from England with his father and
made his home at Stratford, Conn.;
m. 1660, Elizabeth Wheeler. . . . .(527).

(1052) ADAM BLAKEMAN, b. 1599, d. 1665;
b. at Staffordshire, England; minister
in Leicestershire and Derbyshire; colonial
pioneer; first minister at Stratford, Conn.;
m. in England, before 1620, Jane Wheeler. . . .(1053).

Family History
526
SAMUEL BLAKEMAN,

father of Abigail (263) and son of Adam (1052), was born about 1620 as inferred from his age at death. He was, therefore, born in England where his father was preaching, but which parish is not known. He came to America with his father.

He married, late in Nov. 1660, at Stratford, Conn., Elizabeth Wheeler (527), born 6 Aug. 1642, daughter of Moses and Miriam (Hawley) Wheeler (1054 and 1055), and sister of Miriam Wheeler, the first wife of his brother James Blakeman. As Samuel's mother was Jane Wheeler (1053), a sister of Moses, Samuel and his wife Elizabeth were cousins.

Samuel Blakeman died 27 Mar. 1668, at Stratford. After his death, his widow Elizabeth married, second, 6 Dec. 1670, Jacob Walker, a lawyer and weaver, son of Robert of Boston, and brother of Rev. Zachariah Walker, pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Stratford.

Rev. Samuel Orcutt, in his History of Stratford, says that Samuel Blakeman probably resided on lot 36, on Mill Pond Brook, in the east part of the town. In 1666, he purchased of his brother James half of his tide mill and the land it stood upon. He acquired considerable property and prospered as a farmer.

Proving that there were only two surviving children is a deed, dated in 1712, in which the children, Joanna Watkins and Abigail Ingersoll with her husband Thomas Ingersoll, and Samuel's nephew Zechariah, son of James, and David Watkins, son of Joanna, sold land which had been laid out to Rev. Adam Blakeman, and which they had inherited from their grandfather (Families of Old Fairfield, by Donald Lines Jacobus, p. 84).

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Blakeman (526 and 527), born at Stratford:

i. (an unnamed son), b. in Jan. 1661; d. before 11 Mar. 1661.

ii. Abigail (263), b. 11 Dec. 1663; m. (1st) Hezekiah Dickinson (262, line 131); called Samuel's eldest daughter in her grandmother Jane's will, 1671; m. (2nd) Thomas Ingersoll.

iii. Adam, b. 14 Sep. 1665; he was living in 1671 when his grandmother Jane in her will called him Samuel's son Adam; but he d. young.

iv. Joanna, b. 4 Dec. 1667; m. (1st) Joseph Watkins; m. (2nd) Jesse Lambert; m. (3rd) Samuel Camp.

Authorities:

Jacobus, Families of Old Fairfield, p. 84.
Orcutt, History of Stratford, p. 254.
Cutter, Connecticut Genealogies, p. 1637.
Stiles, Ancient Wethersfield, 2:114.

Family History
1052
ADAM BLAKEMAN,

father of Samuel (526), was the founder of this family in New England. He spelled his name with an "e" in his signatures, and so did two of his sons, but it was often written in the records, "Blackman" and "Blackeman," indicating that it was pronounced with a short "a".

He was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1598; matriculated at Christ College, Oxford, 28 May 1617, as "Adam Blakeman, age 19"; was "especially ordained"; and preached in the counties of Leicester and Derby. He came to New England in 1638, and was the first minister of Stratford, Conn. (The Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, by Frederick L. Weis, p. 34; History of Stratford, by Samuel Orcutt, 1:97-99; and Cutter's Connecticut Genealogies, 4:1897).

Rev. Samuel Orcutt, in his History of Stratford, gives a good account of his life, which he states "was taken largely from the mss. of Rev. B. L. Swan." Cotton Mather, as quoted by Orcutt, states that Adam Blakeman brought several families with him, "a desirable company of the faithful who would not be separated from him." He expressed admiration for his prudence, learning, piety, simplicity, and worthiness. He adds that he was suspended from officiating as a clergyman in England not on questions of doctrine, but because of nonconformity to certain procedures, such as kneeling when partaking of the sacrament and when worshiping the Host.

A comparison of known dates shows that immediately after receiving his degree from Oxford and at about the time of his ordination, certainly before 1620, he married in England, Jane Wheeler (1053), a sister of Moses Wheeler (1054), who is an ancestor from another line (527). (See page 307). Jane was born in England about 1600, as inferred from her age at death.

Adam Blakeman, when he came to America in 1638, brought with him his wife Jane and at least five children, perhaps all eight of them. The family stopped first in the vicinity of Boston, probably in Watertown, but went almost immediately to Wethersfield, Conn., whither so many Watertown settlers migrated. He did not preach at Scituate as stated in Deane's History of that town. Mr. Orcutt states that Mr. Deane, after the publication of his book, acknowledged that in a record he mistook the name Charles Blackwell for Adam Blakeman. Rev. Cotton Mather's conjecture that he preached in Guilford is also wrong.

Adam Blakeman is first mentioned in the colonial records in the spring of 1639, when he was one of seventeen men of Wethersfield who organized to settle in Stratford, then called Cupheag, and at that time he was chosen their minister.

Rev. Thomas Hooker said of him, "For the sake of the sacred and solemn simplicity of the discourse of this worthy man, if I might make my choice, I would choose to live and die under Mr. Blakeman's ministry." From 1646 to 1648, he was a member of the Synod which drew up the Cambridge platform of faith and church procedures. Records show that the town was negligent about paying his salary, and in 1651, "by the town in open meeting, it was agreed that Mr. Blakeman shall have 65 pounds and pay part of his own rate," meaning a part of his tax. In 1665, as his strength began to fail, the church voted to get a man to help him.

On 15 June 1640, soon after settling in Stratford, the General Court of Connecticut appointed him to run lines and survey lands, and to determine the boundary between Cupheag and Uncoway. His home lot was number 20 on the plan of the village of Stratford.

Savage (2:472) says, "Rev. Mr. Blakeman died on a Monday in September 1665, aged 67 years." This year can be reconciled with the date of his will, 16 Mar. 1665-66, if the date of the will is interpreted as 16 Mar. 1665. Jacobus, in Families of Old Fairfield (p. 82) lists the persons who are named in his will as follows:

his wife
sons John, James, and Samuel, who had received gifts
sons Benjamin and Joseph, and daughter Mary Atwater
Joshua Atwater, son of his son (son-in-law) Atwater
children of son John
wives of sons James and Samuel
son "Deliverance, provided he returns"
"Daughter Blackman, if she marry not John Thomas"
overseers "(church) brothers Groves, Booth, and Hawley."

Mr. Orcutt, who does not name the beneficiaries, found this interesting paragraph: "Concerning my books which I intended for my son Benjamin -- seeing his thoughts are after another course of life, that his thoughts be not to attend the work of Christ in the ministry -- my wish is that my son Atwater make his son Joshua a scholar and fit him for that work, and I give him all my Latin books, but if not they shall be put into my estate and disposed of as my wife and my overseers see fit." The inventory was taken 22 Sep. 1665.

After Adam's death, his widow had an unhappy life because of contentions in settling his estate and the continued misconduct of their son Deliverance. Later, however, Deliverance mended his ways and became a respected citizen of Stonington. The widow Jane died in Stratford, in 1674, aged 74 years. In her will, dated 20 Sep. 1671, she made bequests to sons Deliverance, James, and Benjamin, to son James' wife, to three daughters of son James naming Mary, to Adam son of son Samuel, and to Samuel's eldest daughter, to Israel Chauncey, and to servants Sarah Nichols and Nathaniel; and she gave the homelot to her grandson Joseph Blackman.

Children of Adam and Jane (Wheeler) Blakeman (1052 and 1053), the first five and perhaps all born in England:

i. Samuel (526), b. about 1620; m. Elizabeth Wheeler (527).

ii. James; had a first wife who was a daughter of Francis Stiles; m. (2nd) Miriam Wheeler, a sister of Elizabeth; he did not marry Bathsheba Pierson; his widow Miriam m. (2nd) Edward Groom.

iii. John; m. Dorothy Smith, dau. of Rev. Henry Smith; John was deceased before his father, and his widow Dorothy is the "daughter Blackman" to whom his father Adam Blakeman made a bequest "if she marry not John Thomas;" evidently heeding this injunction, she m. (2nd) in Oct. 1665, Francis Hall; m. (3rd) in 1692, Mark St. John; and m. (4th) Isaac Moore; her will as "late wife of Deacon Isaac Moore, dated 21 May 1700 and proved 17 Apr. 1706, includes a bequest to her grandchild Joseph Blakeman of "my dwelling house reserving a room for Mary Hall, daughter of my husband Francis Hall." Other details are given by Jacobus (p. 83).

iv. Deliverance; accused of being the father of Hannah Benfield's child; later m. and settled in Stonington.

v. Benjamin; m. Rebecca Scottow.

vi. Joseph; apparently named as a son in his father's will dated 16 Mar. 1665; which means that the statement of some authorities that Joseph died 16 Mar. 1665 is incorrect.

vii. Thomas; d. young.

viii. Mary; m. (1st) Benjamin Atwater; called "daughter Mary Atwater" in her father's will, in which he also mentions their son Joshua Atwater; m. (2nd) Rev. John Higginson.

Authorities:

Families of Old Fairfield, by Donald Lines Jacobus, pp. 81-87 especially pp. 82,83, also pp. 706 and 2:120. This is the most complete account of his family.

History of Stratford, by Rev. Samuel Orcutt, pp. 97,101, 156,315,1152. He includes only the first five children.

Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, by Hinman, p. 244. He is the only one who includes a son Thomas.

Connecticut Genealogies, by Cutter, 2:637; 3:1454,1455; 4:80,1897,2061,2062,2142. The only children included by him are Samuel, James, John, Deliverance, Benjamin, and Mary.

Ancient Wethersfield, by Stiles.

The book, "Blackman and Allied Families," by Alfred L. Holman, deals with another family.

Line 271
THE MARY ALVORD LINE
A Branch of the Elizabeth Weller Line (135)
Synopsis

(271) MARY ALVORD, b. 1651, d. after 1686;
r. Windsor, Conn., Northampton and
Deerfield, Mass.;
m. 1669, John Weller . . . . (270, line 135).

(542) ALEXANDER ALVORD, b. 1627, d. 1687;
colonial pioneer from Somersetshire, Eng.,
to Windsor and Northampton;
m. 1646, Mary Vore . . . . (543).

(1084) THOMAS ALFORD (as spelled in Eng. records);
r. Whitestaunton, Somersetshire, and
Bridport, Dorsetshire, Eng.;
m. 1618, Joan Hawkins . . . .(1085).

Note:- The Alvord Genealogy, by Samuel Morgan Alvord, which is the chief authority for this line, makes the conjecture that Thomas (1084) was a grandson of Rev. Alexander Alford of Whitestaunton, but offers no proof. The minister was a son of John.

Family History
542
ALEXANDER ALVORD,

father of Mary (271) and son of Thomas (1084), was baptized probably at Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, 15 Oct. 1627. His parentage and probable ancestry are given in the Genealogy of the Descendants of Alexander Alvord, by Samuel Morgan Alvord (pp. 9-25; 29-33). The lineage is not fully authenticated, however, and should be regarded only as a probable one.

Alexander Alvord settled in Windsor, Conn., as early as 1645, and removed to Northampton, Mass., about 1661, and died there 3 Oct. 1687 (Stiles, Ancient Windsor, 1:149). The first record of him is his purchase of a lot in Windsor from Thomas Barber in 1645, which was confirmed by action of the town. Also, in 1646, the town confirmed his ownership, "by Gift from his Father Richard Voar," of a lot of 42 acres.

He married at Windsor, 29 Oct. 1646, Mary Voar (543), daughter of Richard and Ann. Her surname is more often written Vore, sometimes Vose. She died, probably in childbirth in 1671. In 1683, her father in his will called her "my daughter Mary Alvord, deceased."

The Northampton records show that he became the owner of twelve lots of land in that town, the first lot being received by a grant dated 20 Feb. 1661. One of these was a lot bounded "westerly on the land of John Weller," and "granted to the said Allexander Alverd By the towne of Northampton in the time of the Indian warr which began in the year 1675." This grant was evidently a compensation for the loss of his buildings which were burned by the Indians, and which were located outside the palisades. His new home was on what is now Hawley Street.

In 1668, he was among the petitioners protesting certain taxes; in 1671, he was among those asking the Massachusetts General Court to establish a church at Northampton; in 1672 and 1673, he subscribed to give Harvard College four pounds of flax; he took the oath of allegiance in 1678; and was admitted freeman in 1684, but this last item must be a confirmation of some earlier action because he owned land as early as 1645.

His will, dated 23 May 1687 and proved 6 Dec. 1689, contains the statement that "my son John Alvord, my daughter Abigaile wife of Thomas Roots, Mary Weller deceased, and Elizabeth Birth deceased," had received their full portions of his estate already. He gave 20 shillings each to his son Thomas Alvord, and to Thomas and John, sons of his son Thomas. This shows that his daughter Mary Alvord married John Weller.

To his son Benjamin, he gave "that part of my old house joyneing to that wch my son Weller lived in, together with that piece of Land it standeth upon which was given me by the towne."

He gave 30 L each to his son Jeremiah and his daughter Sarah Alvord, and 20 L to his son Jonathan. The residue of his estate was given to his son Ebenezer, who was appointed sole executor.

His "trustied Friende Mr. (Joseph) Hawley" was made overseer and asked "to take speciall care of my unmarried children, to advise them in matching and to have the oversight of ym while they remayne in a single condition."

(Alvord Genealogy, p. 33, which cites Hampshire County PR, 1:265, and has a complete copy of the will).

Children, the first seven born at Windsor, Conn., the others at Northampton, Mass.:

i. Abigail, b. 6 Oct. 1647; m. Thomas Root.
ii. John, b. 12 Aug. 1649; m. Abigail Phelps.
iii. Mary (271), b. 6 July 1651; m. John Weller (270, line 135).
iv. Thomas, b. 27 Oct. 1653; m. Joanna Taylor.
v. Elizabeth, b. 12 Nov. 1655; m. Henry Burt, son of David and Mary (Holton) Burt.
vi. Benjamin, b. 11 Feb. 1657-8; m. Deborah Stebbins; after his death, she became the second wife of Henry Burt (132, line 33).
vii. Sarah, b. 24 June 1660; m. for her first husband and his second wife, James Warriner (260, line 65).
viii. Jeremiah, b. 9 May 1663; m. (1st) Mehitable (Frary) Root; widow of Hezekiah; her first husband Hezekiah Root, their youngest child, her mother Mary, and her father Sampson Frary were all killed by the Indians, her mother being killed while a captive on the way to Canada; Jeremiah m. (2nd) Mercy Gull.
ix. Ebenezer, b. 23 Dec. 1665; m. (1st) Ruth Baker; Ruth's father Joseph Baker and her brother Joseph Baker were killed by the Indians, 29 Oct. 1675, and her uncle Thomas Holton was killed 14 Mar. 1676; Ebenezer m. (2nd) Elizabeth Bird.
x. Jonathan, b. 6 Apr. 1669; m. Thankful Miller
xi. (unnamed child), b. and d. in 1671.

Family History
1084
THOMAS ALFORD,

as the surname is spelled in the English records, father of Alexander Alvord (542), lived, first in Whitestaunton, Somersetshire, England, then in Bridport, Dorsetshire, and again in Whitestaunton. The evidence that he was the father of Alexander is presented fully in the Alvord Genealogy (pp. 12-19), and is condensed here.

Benedict, Alexander, and Joanna Alford or Alvord were early settlers in Windsor, Conn. There are many items of record which leave no doubt that they were two brothers and a sister. The date of their coming to America and the ship on which they sailed is unknown. Altho Windsor was first settled by a party from Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, this surname does not appear in the Dorchester records. The first known date concerning this family is the record in Windsor, in May 1637, when "Sarg. Benedict Alford" was listed as a soldier from Windsor in the war with the Pequot Indians.

He returned to England for a brief time, because on 20 Feb. 1639, Benedict Alford was one of several witnesses to a bill of sale executed at Broadway, Somersetshire, by which Richard Standerwick of Broadway conveyed to Nicholas Hurton (Newton) of Waymouth in New England, all the cattle which he had in the care of Mr. Hall in New England. On 25 Aug. 1640, Benedict Alford with John Purchase another witness, testified before Gov. Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts that they were two of the witnesses who signed this document and saw Richard Standerwick sign it. It seems very probable that when Benedict returned to Windsor in 1640, he brought with him his younger brother Alexander, and their sister Joanna. The town of Windsor granted Benedict a houselot in 1640.

Of these three pioneers, the baptisms of two have been found. The parish records of Whitestaunton contain the entry "8 Dec. 1622, Joanna Alford, daughter of Thomas Alford of Whitestaunton parish was baptised." Also, the parish records of Bridport, fifteen miles from Whitestaunton, contain this entry, "15 Oct. 1627, Alexander, son of Thomas Alford was baptized." This record was accepted by the author and sponsors of the Alvord Genealogy as the baptism record of Alexander of Windsor. No evidence appears against it.

Thomas Alford, father of the pioneers, is identified as the one who, on 11 May 1618, at Ashill, eight miles from Whitestaunton, married Joan Hawkins. It should be noted that another witness to the bill of sale of the cattle was John Hawkins, probably a close relative of Joan, and Joanna of Windsor was probably named for her mother. This item is also in the parish records of Whitestaunton, "Joane Alford, widow, buried 27 May 1636." This record indicates that the parents of the colonial pioneers were both dead by 1636.

Probably there were other children, but the only children of Thomas and Joan (Hawkins) Alford who are known are the three colonial pioneers:

i. Benedict or Benedictus, b. prob. about 1619; came to Windsor first in 1637 shortly after his mother's death; returned to England and came back to Windsor in 1640 probably bringing with him his sister and brother; m. Jane Newton, prob. related to Nicholas Newton of Weymouth, the grantee in the bill of sale of the cattle.

ii. Joanna, bap. 8 Dec. 1622 at Whitestaunton; the first record of her in America is her marriage to Ambrose Fowler, at Windsor, 6 May 1646.

iii. Alexander (542), bap. at Bridport, 15 Oct. 1627; m. Mary Vore or Voar (543).

Origin of the Family

The surname of this family is usually spelled Alvord in America, except by the descendants of Benedict who generally spell it Alford. In England the form is almost always Alford.

Several origins of the name have been suggested, but the correct origin, given by Canon J. G. Alford of Bristol, Eng., and quoted in the Alvord Genealogy (pp. 9-10), is this:

"Alde was the ancient form of old, as in alderman. Aldeford was the old ford across a river, and Robertus Dominus de Aldeford was the ruler of Aldeford Castle, commanding the old ford across the river Dee above Chester."

Presumably all those by the name of Alford are descended from him.

The genealogy suggests that Thomas, father of the three colonial pioneers, was a grandson of the Rev. Alexander Alford who preached at Whitestaunton, was born probably between 1500 and 1520, and left a will dated 20 Dec. 1576, but the date of probate was not recorded. His widow Agnes made a will, 9 Nov. 1577 which was proved 30 Dec. 1577. (Collated Wills in the Taunton District Registry of the Court of Probate formerly belonging to the Court of the Archdeacon of Taunton, 5:316, quoted in the Alvord Genealogy, p. 19). She gave articles of clothing to several children, and gave "Jone Paine one stock of bees," "to son John a stock of bees," and "to daughter Elinor my blacke frocke, a podinger, and a sawe," and also "a quarte of hunney." A search in the dictionary shows that a podinger was probably "a porringer," a dish for holding porridge, and a sawe was probably a contraction for "a saucer." The two wills show that Rev. Alexander Alford died late in 1576 or early in 1577. He was a son of John of Whitestaunton.

The genealogy shows no connection between the Alford families of Somersetshire and the ruler of Aldeford Castle, but states, "it is obvious that all persons by the name of Alford were descended from Robertus." Members of the family in Somersetshire were mentioned in land records as early as 1292. A Thomas and a John Alford were on the subsidy rolls, or tax lists, of Henstridge, Somersetshire, in 1327.

But these scattered items do not make a lineage.

The chief source of all these data is the Alvord Genealogy, by Samuel Morgan Alvord (pp. 1-33).

Line 289
THE REBECCA GARFIELD LINE
A Branch of the Candace Mixter Line (9)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
578
EDWARD GARFIELD,

father of Rebecca (289) and son of Edward (1156), came to Watertown, Mass., from Chester, Eng., with his father. All that is certainly known about his father is that he died in Watertown, 14 June 1672, at the age of 97 years, which sets the year of his birth about 1575.

By inference from known dates, the younger Edward was born about 1600, and was a single man when he came to Watertown. His first wife, Rebecca, was the mother of all his children, and by inference from known dates they were married about 1634. She died 16 Apr. 1661, aged 55 years, and hence was born about 1606. Edward married, second, 1 Sep. 1661, Johanna Buckmaster or Buckminster, widow of Thomas of Muddy River, now Brookline.

Edward made a will, dated 30 Dec. 1668 and proved 16 July 1672, which mentions his sons, Samuel, Joseph, and Benjamin, his daughter Rebecca Mixer, and Abigail Garfield, his grandchildren, Sarah Parkhurst, Sarah Garfield, and Ephraim Garfield, and his maid Ann. The inventory of his estate gave it a value of 457 L 3 s 6 d.

His widow died between the 6th and 17th Aug. 1676, the dates of signing and proving her will. She mentions her own children by her first husband and her own grandchild, but does not mention the children or grandchildren of Edward.

The fact that the younger Edward died between 1 Jan. 1669 and 16 July 1672 has led some to believe that he was the Edward who died 14 June 1672, aged 97 years, according to the records, and that there was only one Edward. If the records refer to the same man, he was nearly 60 years old when first married, was over 70 years old when his youngest child was born, was elected a selectman at the age of 87, and had an estate valued at over 450 L at the age of 97. This is good and sufficient evidence that it was the father who died at the age of 97. The younger Edward evidently died at about the same time as his father, a combination of events which frequently happens.

An Edward Garfield was admitted a freeman in Watertown, 6 May 1635, and served as selectman in 1638. This may have been either the father or the son, but it was most probably the father. About 17 years later, in 1655 and 1662, an Edward Garfield served as selectman, and without question this was the son.

In the early records, the name is usually written Gearfield, and the signatures of some members of the family are spelled that way. Sometimes the name appears as Gardfield and Gerfeld.

Children of Edward and Rebecca Garfield, born in Watertown:

i. Samuel, b. prob. about 1635; had a first wife Susannah; m. (2nd) Mary Benfield; had 15 children, and many of his descendants settled in Lancaster and Shrewsbury.

ii. Joseph, b. 11 Sep. 1637; m. Sarah Gale. (See Family 573-ii, on the next page).

iii. Rebecca (209), b. 10 Mar. 1640-41; m. Isaac Mixter or Mixer (203, line 9).

iv. Benjamin, b. in 1643, d. 1717; a prominent man in Watertown; m. (1st) Mehitabel Hawkins; m. (2nd) Elizabeth Bridge, who as his widow m. Daniel Harrington.

v. Abigail, b. 29 June 1646; m. John Parkhurst.

Authorities:
Watertown Genealogies, by Henry Bond, pp. 231,232,772.
Gen. Dict. of N. E., by Savage, 2:231.
Pope's Pioneers, p. 182.
Register, 36:109,250.

Collateral Branch
578-ii
JOSEPH GARFIELD,

brother of Rebecca (289) and son of Edward (578), was born 11 Sep. 1637, in Watertown.

He married, 3 Apr. 1663, Sarah Gale, born 8 Sep. 1641, daughter of Richard and Mary Gale, and she is mentioned in the will of her father as Sarah Garfield.

Joseph and his wife Sarah sold to his brother Benjamin, 25 Sep. 1668, 30 acres in Sudbury.

They lived in Watertown and Sudbury.

Bond gives two different dates for the death of Joseph: 14 Aug. 1691 (p 232), 22 Aug. 1692 (p. 772). He was survived by his widow Sarah, who with his son Benjamin were administrators of his estate.

Children:

i. Edward, b. 22 June 1664; m. Mehitable Child; in 1693 appointed guardian of his brother John and sister Grace.
ii. Abigail, b. about 1666; m. 22 Dec. 1686, Joseph Gleason of Sudbury.
iii. Benjamin, b. 18 Nov. 1669; m. Bethia Howe; they were ancestors of President Garfield. (See next page).
iv. Jonathan, b. 17 Feb. 1671-2; settled in Sudbury.
v. Sarah, b. 18 Feb. 1673-4; unm. in 1699.
vi. Jerusha, b. 6 June 1677; m. John Bigelow; in 1693 Abraham Gale was appointed her guardian.
vii. John, b. 8 June 1680.
viii. Rebecca, b. 24 Sep. 1683; m. Daniel Warren; in 1693 Abraham Gale was appointed her guardian.
ix. Grace, b. 6 July 1688.

In addition to the authorities cited for the family history of Edward, Barry's History of Sudbury (pp. 256, 293, 352), was used for this family.

Relationship to President Garfield

Whatever the lineage may be between Ezra Mixter (18) and Isaac Mixter (288), it is absolutely certain that Ezra was descended from Isaac, because all persons with this surname in this period were descended from Isaac.

The wife of this Isaac Mixter was Rebecca Garfield as proved by her father's will, and President Garfield was a direct descendant of Rebecca's brother Joseph.

The comparative lineages are as follows:

	Caldwell-Garfield Lineage		The President's Lineage
	Grace and Walter Caldwell		
(2)	William Erwin Caldwell	7c	Pres. James A. Garfield
(4)	James Cadwell	6c	Abram Garfield
(9)	Candace (Mixter) Cadwell	5c	Thomas Garfield
(18)	Ezra Mixter	4c	Solomon Garfield
(36)	Ezra Mixter	3c	Thomas Garfield
(72)	David Mixter	2c	Thomas Garfield
(144)	Benjamin Mixter	1c	Benjamin Garfield
(289)	Rebecca (Garfield) Mixter	bs	Joseph Garfield
(578)	Edward Garfield	iden.	Edward Garfield

"iden." means identical, "bs" means brother and sister, and the degree of cousinship is shown by 1c, 2c, etc.

William Erwin Caldwell was a seventh cousin of President James A. Garfield, Gordon Caldwell and Virginia Welch are his seventh cousins twice removed.

Authorities in addition to those already cited in this family history:

President Garfield's New England Ancestry, by George F. Hoar.

Ancestry of James A. Garfield, by L. P. Dodge, in the Granite Monthly, 4:13-15.

Register, 36:109,230, which is partly incorrect.

Fulton-Hayward Ancestry, p. 145.

Line 305
THE HANNAH ENSIGN LINE
A Branch of the Chloe Shepard Line (19)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
610
THOMAS ENSIGN,

father of Hannah (305), came from England and settled first at Scituate, Mass., where he remained but a short time. In 1638, he settled at Hingham.

He married at Hingham, 17 Jan. 1638-9, Elizabeth Wilder (611), whose mother, the widow Wilder (1223), came from Shiplocke, Oxfordshire, Eng., and died 20 Apr. 1652, at Hingham. The widow, Martha Wilder, was an inhabitant of Hingham as early as 1638 when she had a grant of five acres of land for a houselot. This was on what is now Main Street near Pleasant Street. She subsequently received other lots.

The name of her husband has not been established, but it is clear that he died in England, and she came over with her two daughters, Mary who became Mary Cudworth of Scituate, and Elizabeth who married Thomas Ensign.

It is supposed that her son, Edward Wilder, preceded her to this country by about a year, as he received his first grant in Hingham, 8 Oct. 1637. Thomas Wilder of Charlestown and Lancaster was not her son as some have supposed.

Thomas Ensign lived in Hingham several years and there all his children were born. He removed to Duxbury before 1656. He died in 1663, and was survived by his widow, but her death record has not been found.

The will of Thomas Ensign, dated 16 July 1663, mentions his wife Elizabeth, his surviving children, and also Thomas Shepard, son of his daughter Hannah Shepard, and Sarah Underwood, his wife's sister's daughter, then under fifteen years of age. The inventory of the estate was taken by Nicholas Baker, Edward Jenkins, and Isaac Buck, who appraised it at 71 L 9s, on 17 Feb. 1663-4.

Children:

i. Hannah (305), bap. 6 July 1640; m. Thomas Shepard (304, Line 19); he was not the Rev. Thomas Shepard.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Nathaniel Ward, not Nicholas Wade.
iii. Sarah; named in her father's will, no other record.
iv. John; he was a widower when killed by the Indians at Rehoboth, 26 Mar. 1676; wife's name unknown; had a daughter Hannah, b. in 1669.

Authorities:

The Book of the Wilders, by Moses Wilder, pp. 145-147.
History of Hingham, 2:213; 3:312.
Fulton-Hayden Ancestry, p. 237
Register, 6:165. Pope, p. 157. Savage, 2:125.

Line 307
THE ELIZABETH WARD LINE
A Branch of the Elizabeth Fuller Line (153)
Synopsis

(307) ELIZABETH WARD, b. 1660, d. 1691;
r. Sudbury and Newton, Mass.;
m. 1679, Joshua Fuller . . . . (306, line 153).

(614) JOHN WARD, b. about 1626, d. 1708;
came to America with his father, first
to Sudbury, then to Newton;
m. about 1650, Hannah Jackson . . . . (615).

(1228) WILLIAM WARD, b. about 1603, d. 1687;
colonial pioneer to Sudbury and later
to Marlborough, Mass.;
name of his first wife, mother of John,
is unknown.

Family History
614
JOHN WARD,

father of Elizabeth (307) and son of William (1228), was born in England about 1626, and died in Newton, Mass., in July 1708. The William Ward Genealogy, by Charles Martin (p. 65), says it was on the eighth day of the month, but the Newton VR (p. 511) state that it was on the first day and add that his age was 82 years. This age at death determines the year of his birth.

He came to this country as a child in his father's family.

He married about 1650, in Newton, then a part of Cambridge, Hannah Jackson (615), born in London about 1631, and baptised 1 May 1634, daughter of Edward and Frances Jackson (1230 and 1231). Her death record (Newton VR, p. 510) reads, "Hannah, wife of John Ward Sr., died 21 or 27 Apr. 1703, aged 73 years."

Upon his marriage, John Ward settled in Newton, the home of his wife's parents, and built a house in the south-easterly part of the village on a tract of forty-five acres belonging to his father-in-law, who subsequently deeded the lot to him. He had learned the trade of turner and combindd its practice with farming. In the course of time he enlarged his land holdings to several hundred acres.

When Newton became a separate township in 1679, he was elected to its first board of selectmen and as its first representative to the Massachusetts General Court. He was several times reelected to both posts. In 1701, he disposed of his real estate by gifts to his sons. His house was later fortified as a garrison house. It was taken down in 1821, after having sheltered seven generations of Wards,

Children, born in Newton:

i. Hannah, b. about 1651, called in the vital records "eldest child of John and Hannah," but no date of birth was put down; m. 8 June 1670, Thomas Greenwood; their son Thomas Greenwood was graduated from Harvard in 1690 and became a minister at Rehoboth.
ii. John, b. 26 Jan. 1653; d. 5 June 1654.
iii. Rebecca, b. 15 June 1655; d. unm. 28 Aug. 1735.
iv. John, b. 8 Mar. 1658; m. Mary Spring; was a representative to the General Court for fifteen years.
v. Elizabeth (307), b. 18 June 1660; m. Joshua Fuller (306, line 153).
vi. Deborah, b. 19 July 1662; m. John Wyeth.

List of children continued on next page.

vii. William, b. 19 Nov. 1664; m. Abigail Spring, sister of Mary who married his brother John Ward; he was several times a selectman in Newton; removed to Waltham.

vii. Richard, b. 15 Nov. 1666; m. Thankful Trowbridge; served many years as a selectman of Newton, and was a representative to the General Court for nine years.

ix. Mercy, b. 27 Jan. 1668; d. 4 June 1695.

x. Edward, b. 13 Mar. 1671; m. Grace Lovering; settled in Natick where he erected several mills.

xi. Eleazer, b. 26 Feb. 1672; m. Deliverance Trowbridge, half-sister of Thankful who married his brother Richard; served many years in the Indian wars.

xii. Jonathan, b. 22 Apr. 1674; m. Abigail Hall.

xiii. Joseph, b. 15 Nov. 1677; m. Esther Kenrick; their son Enoch Ward was graduated from Harvard in 1736 and in 1741 was a public school teacher in Plymouth, N. H.

Chief authorities:

The William Ward Genealogy, by Charles Martin, 1925, pp. 65,66,75-79.

Newton VR, pp. 197-204,395,396.

Family History
1228
WILLIAM WARD,

father of John (614), was the founder of the Sudbury branch of the Ward family. He was born in England about 1603, but a search in 389 parishes by the compilers of the William Ward genealogy, while it revealed the baptism of several infants by the name of William Ward or Warde, it could not identify any one of them with William Ward of Sudbury, Mass. A long search thru the wills in Somerset House, London, in the Public Record Office, and the British Museum, yielded no proof of the parentage of this William Ward.

It is definitely stated by the genealogy that the first five children of William Ward were born in England by a first wife whose name is unknown. She may have come with him to America in 1638, but if so, she died within a year after they arrived. The first name of the second wife of William was Elizabeth, as proved by the birth records of their children in Sudbury, Mass.

The first sixty-four pages of the William Ward Genealogy consist of an excellent and interesting account of living conditions on the ships which brought the colonists to America and in the crude homes which they built. At the time of William Ward's arrival, Boston was only eight years old and had a population of about a thousand. Settlers began clearing land in Sudbury in the summer of 1638, altho formal permission to do so was not granted by the General Court until 6 Sep. of that year.

William Ward's houselot was on what was known in 1925 as the Patterson farm. He received several small allotments so that his homestead contained about 20 acres.

He was one of the six men who contracted in the name of the town for the construction of the first church. He was made a freeman, 10 May 1643. The following spring, he was elected a deputy or representative from Sudbury to the General Court. The next year, he and two others were appointed "commissioners to end small cases." We would call them now justices of the peace. He served many times as juryman and served several years as chairman of the board of selectmen.

The community grew so rapidly, chiefly because of the large families of the settlers, that on 12 June 1660, the General Court granted to several citizens of Sudbury, including William Ward, a new township and named it "Marlborow." William moved there in the early spring of 1661, with all of his family and the families of his married children except John (614) who had settled in Newton, and Joanna who had married and settled in Cambridge, but who later came with her family to Marlborough. The new house that William Ward built in Marlborough was near the end of the present Hayden Street, a few steps from the library, and some of his land became a part of the High School Common.

In Marlborough, William Ward was continuously a selectman, and held many other offices including that of representative to the General Court. During King Philip's War his house and the houses of two of his sons-in-law were chosen as three of the garrison houses. When the Indians made their attack, 26 Mar. 1676, they did not attack the garrison houses, but they burnt the meeting-house, thirteen dwellings, and eleven barns, killed and mutilated many cattle, destroyed fences and orchards, but did not succeed in drawing the men out into an ambush. On 18 Apr. of the same year, the Indians suddenly returned and destroyed every remaining unfortified building in the town. Two of the Ward family lost their lives in this second attack.

Before the war, a violent political struggle in local affairs had developed between the party in power led by William Ward and the opposition led by Edmund Rice. This broke out again after the death of King Philip. However, as often happens in a novel or in a movie, Daniel Rice, son of Edmund married Bethia Ward, daughter of William, and this seems to have led to an end of the strife.

In 1685, William Ward made a contract with his son Samuel, who agreed to care for his parents in their old age, and was to receive the homestead in return for his care.

He died 10 Aug. 1687, and his widow Elizabeth died 9 Dec. 1700, in Marlborough. The will of William Ward was made a few months before his death. Provisions were made for the care of his wife Elizabeth and she was named executrix. His real estate which had not been disposed of by deed was given to his sons and to his grandson William, son of Obadiah. He gave small bequests of money to all his children and to the widows and children of his deceased sons Richard and Eleazer. His sons John and Increase and his son-in-law Abraham Williams were named overseers of the will.

Children of William Ward (1228) and his first wife, born in England.

i. John (614), b. about 1626; m. Hannah Jackson (615).

ii. Joanna, b. about 1628; m. Abraham Williams; settled first in Cambridge, but finally in Marlborough, where he was a prominent man.

iii. Obadiah, b. about 1632; had a wife Mary; became a prominent man in Marlborough.

iv. Richard, b. about 1635; m. Mary Moores; was drowned in the Sudbury River about five years after his marriage.

v. Deborah, b. about 1637; m. John Johnson.

Children by his second wife are on the following page.

Children of William Ward and his second wife Elizabeth, born in Sudbury, Mass.:

vi. Hannah, b. about 1639; m. Abraham How, one of the leading pioneers of Marlborough; they had many outstanding descendants.

vii. Samuel, b. 24 Sep. 1641; m. Elizabeth Beers.

viii. Elizabeth, b. 14 Apr. 1643; m. (1st) John How, who was killed by the Indians in the battle at Sudbury, 21 Apr. 1676, three days after the second attack on Marlborough; m. (2nd) Captain Henry Kerley, whose first wife and three children had been killed by the Indians.

ix. Increase, b. 22 Jan. 1645; m. Record Wheelock; operated a saw mill in that part of Marlborough which ultimately became Northborough; served as town clerk for many years.

x. Hopestill, b. 24 Jan. 1647; m. James Woods; she was erroneously called Bethia in the birth records of their children.

xi. William, b. 22 Feb. 1649; m. the widow Hannah (Brigham) Eames; their grandson was General Artemas Ward, the first Commander in Chief of the American Revolutionary forces.

xii. Eleazer, b. about 1650; m. Hannah Rice; he was killed by the Indians while riding on horseback from Marlborough to Sudbury, 20 Apr. 1676; the little hill where the tragedy took place was afterward known as Mount Ward; he left an infant daughter, and his widow married Richard Taylor.

viii. Bethia, b. about 1658; m. Daniel Rice.

The chief authority for this family history is the William Ward Genealogy, by Charles Martin, 1925 (pp. 1-74), which cites vital records of Sudbury and Marlborough, besides the English records.

Line 309
THE HESTER EGGLESTON LINE
A Branch of the Abigail Gleason Line (77)
See also the Abigail Bement Line (79)
Synopsis

(309) HESTER EGGLESTON, b. 1663, living 1712;
r. Windsor and Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1684, Isaac Gleason . . . . (308, line 77).

(618) JAMES EGGLESTON, b. 1616-1620, d. 1679;
came to America when a boy with his
father, settled in Windsor, Conn.;
m. about 1655, Hester Williams . . . .(619).

(1236) BEGAT EGGLESTON, b. 1576, d. 1674;
came from Exeter, Eng., to Dorchester,
Mass., but a few years later settled in
Windsor, Conn.;
m. (1st) prob. Sarah Talcott . . . . (1237).

Family History
618
JAMES EGGLESTON,

father of Hester (309) and of Abigail (317) and son of Begat (1236), was born in England. He died in Windsor, Conn., 1 Dec. 1679, aged 59 years (Stiles, Ancient Windsor, 1925, 2:198,199; Windsor VR, by Barbour, mss., p. 85). By inference he was born about 1620.

He married about 1655, at Windsor, Hester Williams (619) the first white child born in Hartford (Stiles, Ancient Windsor, 1925, 2:198; Gleason Genealogy, by Lillian May Wilson, p. 28). (See Supplementary Data, Line 619, page 349).

About the time of his marriage, he purchased from the heirs of Samuel Allen, the Allen homestead which was located on what is now Broad Street and Island Road.

In 1671, he received a grant of fifty acres for his services in the war against the Pequot Indians in 1637. In 1676, he contributed to the fund for the relief of the poor in other colonies.

He was not slain at Deerfield as stated by Savage. The record concerning his death reads, "James Eggleston being suddenly seized with death, a jury being sworn to find out the cause and manner of his death, upon oath returned that he was by the providence of God taken with a swond and so dyed" (Stiles, as cited above).

His widow Hester married James Enno Sr., 29 Apr. 1680 (Windsor VR, by Barbour, p. 84, citing original VR, 1:56). A few days later, 10 May 1680, she and her second husband were appointed coadministrators of her first husband's estate, altho the inventory had been taken 24 Dec. 1679. The estate was settled 28 Aug. 1701, according to the Hartford PR (original, 4:17,27,34, cited by Stiles), which state, "the sons and heirs of James Eggleston of windsor make an agreement about the lands of our honored father. John and Thomas to have the homestead equally between them. Nathaniel to have the lott that lies toward Hartford called Deerfield. Isaac to have the lott that lieth at the lower end of Plymouth meadow." These localities were not in Mass.

James Enno, by his first wife, Anna Bodwell, whom he married 18 Aug. 1648, had three children:
(a) Sarah Enno, b. 15 June 1649.
(b) James Enno, b. 30 Oct. 1651.
(c) John Enno, b. 2 Dec. 1654.
Anna "Eno" died 7 Oct. 1679. James "Eno" died 11 July 1682.

In addition to the authorities already cited, the Early Windsor Records, published in the Register (5:66,225, 458) were used.

The list of children is on the next page.

Children of James and Hester (Williams) Eggleston, all born in Windsor:

i. James, b. 1 Jan. 1656; m. (1st) Martha Clark; m. (2nd) Elizabeth Blanchard.
ii. John, b. 27 Mar. 1659; m. Esther Mills.
iii. Thomas, b. 27 July 1661; m. Grace Haskins.
iv. Hester (309), b. 1 Dec. 1663; m. Isaac Gleason (308, line 77).
v. Nathaniel, b. 15 Aug. 1666; m. Hannah Ashley.
vi. Isaac, b. 27 Feb. 1668; m. Mary Stiles.
vii. Abigail (317), b. 1 Sep. 1671; m. John Bement (316, line 79).
viii. Deborah, b. 1 May 1674.
ix. Hannah, b. 19 Dec. 1676.

Family History
1236
BEGAT EGGLESTON,

father of James (618), was the progenitor of the Eggleston family of America. In the early records, the surname is often spelled Egglestone. The date of his birth is in doubt. He testified at a court held in Hartford, Conn., 5 June 1645, that he was 55 years old. The record of his death, 1 Sep. 1674, states that he was "ner 100 yer old." Obviously, this great age was merely hearsay, and the court record is more reliable. This sets the year of his birth about 1590.

He came from Exeter, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and was made a freeman there in 1631. Having applied 19 Oct. 1630, he took the oath 18 May 1631 (Register, 3:90, 91). About 1635 he removed to Windsor, Conn., and was among the "first settlers of Windsor in the town records of 1640, five years after their removal from Dorchester" (Register, 5:365). He was an original member of Doctor Warham's church, and Stiles says that he became one of the leading citizens of Windsor but omits the particulars of his activities.

It has been asserted that his first wife was Sarah Talcott but no proof has been found. Stiles says that his second wife was Mary Talcott from Hartford, that she was the Mary Eggleston who died 8 Dec. 1657, and that he had a third wife, who was the widow Eggleston who contributed to the relief of the poor in other colonies in 1676.

Two children by his first wife were born in England between 1616 and 1620, and were twins:

i. James (618); m. Hester Williams (619).
ii. Samuel; m. Sarah Disbrough or Disbro; settled in Middletown.

There were seven children by his second wife, born in Windsor:

iii. Thomas, b. 26 Aug. 1638; d. unm. in May 1697.
iv. Mary, b. 29 May 1641; m. John Denslow.
v. Sarah, b. 28 Mar. 1643; m. John Pettibone.
vi. Rebecca, b. 8 Dec. 1644.
vii. Abigail, b. 12 June 1648; m. John Osborn.
viii. Joseph, bap. 30 Mar. 1651; had a family, but name of wife unknown; settled near North Stonington.
ix. Benjamin, b. 18 Dec. 1653; m. Hannah (Osborn) Shattuck; described in his father's will as "my stay and staff in my infirm old age."

Authorities:

Windsor VR, Barbour mss., citing record book of Matthew Grant.
Stiles, Ancient Windsor, 1925, 2:198,199.
Windsor VR, in Register, 5:66,225,458.

Line 311
THE MARY GEER LINE
A Branch of the Mary Prior Line (155)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
622
THOMAS GEER,

father of Mary (311), and called a son of Jonathan (1244), was born in England about 1623, as inferred from his age at death. He and his brother George arrived in Boston in 1635, and Thomas lived in Salem for many years, but there is no record of him until he arrived in Enfield, Conn., about 1682.

On 24 July 1682, the town of Enfield granted him a house-lot and thirty acres of meadow land. Allen, in his History of Enfield (1:28), says that this first grant was the fourth lot north of the lower end of the town. During the next five years he received several other grants. He owned at different times, besides his home lot, fifteen acres in the South Field "on the grate river," thirteen acres in the North Field, two acres of meadow, three acres in the Scantic River section, and five acres in the Commons. It is of record that Thomas Geer was a tanner. Deeds show that he transferred several parcels of land to his son Shubael.

He married, about 1665, Deborah Davis (623), born in Jan. 1645-6, daughter of Robert and Ann Davis (1246 and 1247) of Barnstable. It is quite unusual, but it is true in this case, that Thomas was about 42 years old when married.

He died 14 Jan. 1722, aged 99 years, and his widow Deborah died in January 1735-6, "aged about ye 95th year."

Children, the first probably born in Salem, the two others born in Enfield:

i. Mary (311), b. about 1670, as inferred from her marriage date; m. John Prior (310, line 155).
ii. Shubael, b. before 1683; m. 27 Jan. 1702-3, Sarah Abbe, daughter of Thomas; Shubael was in Capt. Appleton's company in the Great Swamp Fight.
iii. Elizabeth, b. 4 May 1684; d. 1 Apr. 1688 (Geer Genealogy) but d. in 1685 (Allen's History of Enfield, 2:1586).

If there were children born between 1670 and 1680, there is no record of them. The chief authority is the Geer Genealogy, by Walter Geer, pp. 123-125; and Allen's History of Enfield has been cited.

English Ancestry

Concerning the departure of Thomas Geer for America, there is a tradition which was published in the Geer Genealogy (p. 8). It was put into writing by Jeptha Geer, who heard it from his grandfather, a grandson of George, brother of Thomas, and the following is a verbatim copy.

"George and Thomas were left orphans when quite young and were brought up by their uncle, and as they were heirs to a considerable estate, it was the desire of their uncle to remove them out of the way that the inheritance might be his. To enable him to realize his wishes without hindrance, he wrote to the captain of a ship about to sail for America, requesting him to take the lads with him. The brothers went on board the ship with the letter, with orders to remain on board until they received an answer. They remained as directed, but to their surprise while waiting, found themselves victims of deception and already on their passage without the possibility of returning. (Signed) Jephthah Geer."

This tradition, like others, appears to be a mixture of truth and imagination, but this one seems very probable, it has not been discredited, and it makes a very interesting story.

The father of George and Thomas is called Jonathan in the Geer Genealogy, but the name of an uncle is not mentioned. It also states that Jonathan lived at Heavitree, a small town in Devonshire, about a mile and a half southeast of Exeter, and that Jonathan seems to have descended from a Walter Geer and his wife, Alice Somaster, of Southams, also in Devonshire. The Institute of American Genealogy states that Jonathan was in the sixth generation from Walter.

The name, according to Barber in "British Family Names" and Ferguson in "The Teutonic Name System," comes from the old Saxon word "ger," meaning spear. But Lower in "English Surnames," says that "geer" was used to describe the equipment of a knight or soldier, and that the man who had charge of this equipment became known as "of the geer," that is, if his first name was John, he was called "John-of-the-Geer," or John Geer. The use of "Ger" pronounced with a long e, to mean sword, and the use of "gear" in modern times to mean equipment of various kinds are found in Webster's International Dictionary. The evidence in favor of one theory seems to be as strong as for the other.

Line 315
THE PHEBE KEYES LINE
A Branch of the Patience French Line (157)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
630
ROBERT KEYES,

father of Phebe (315), was the founder of this family in America. The earliest record concerning him is the birth of his eldest child in Watertown, Mass., 26 May 1633. It is inferred from this record that he was born before 1612.

The town inventory of his possessions in 1636 shows that he owned "an Homestall of Three Acres more or less bounded the East and North with Thomas Brigham and the Southwest with Samuel Saltonstall" (Watertown Records, pub., 1:2:30). This is the only lot which he owned. Except for the births of his children, there is no other reference to him in the first eight volumes of the Watertown Records.

He removed from Watertown to Newbury about 1643 and died there 16 July 1647 (Newbury VR, p. 633). He left a widow Sarah, who married for her second husband, Sergeant John Gage, of Ipswich, 7 Nov. 1658.

John Gage was in Boston between 1630 and 1633, but came to Ipswich at an early date. By his first wife, Amy, he had six sons: Samuel, Daniel, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Jonathan, and Josiah Gage. John Gage died 24 Mar. 1672-3, leaving a will in which he mentions his wife Sarah, his five surviving sons, and a grandson John, son of his deceased son Benjamin. His widow Sarah died 7 July 1681 (Essex Co. PR, docket 10306).

The statement that Robert Keyes died in Sudbury is incorrect. Also incorrect is the statement in the History of Newbury that the widow Sarah Gage died 7 July 1680. Her estate was "equally divided to the three daughters, viz., the wifes of William Smith, John French, and Samuel Buswell" (Essex Co. PR, docket 10306).

Authorities:

Robert Keyes and His Descendants, by Asa Keyes, p. 1.

Original and published records of Watertown, Newbury, Boston, and Ipswich.

Essex Institute Historical Collections, 44:351.

Descendants of John Gage of Ipswich, by Arthur E. Gage, reprinted from the Register of July 1908.

Each of these authorities contains items not in the others, and each lacks items which were found in the others. The list of children is on the next page.

Children of Robert and Sarah Keyes, the first five born in Watertown, the youngest in Newbury:

i. Sarah, b. 26 May 1633; m. Samuel Buswell or Buzzell.
ii. Peter, b. prob. in 1635; had a wife Elizabeth.
iii. Rebecca, b. 17 Mar. 1637; m. William Smith; the record reads, "Rebecka Kees married 6 July 1657, William Smith."
iv. Phebe (315), b. 17 June 1639, the birth record reads, "Phebe keyes the Daughter of Robert and Sary keyes borne ye 17 d 4 m 1639." She m. John French (314), line 157).
v. Mary, b. 1641; d. 1642.
vi. Elias, b. 20 May 1643; m. Sarah Blanford or Blanchard.
vii. Mary, b. 16 June 1645 (Newbury VR, 1:261).

Line 319
THE SARAH FAIRFIELD LINE
A Branch of the Elizabeth Abbe Line (159)
Synopsis

(319) SARAH FAIRFIELD, b. 1655, d. 1742;
r. Reading and Wenham, Mass., and
Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1683, Thomas Abbe . . . . (318, line 159).

(638) WALTER FAIRFIELD, b. before 1631, d. 1723;
came from England with his parents, and
lived in Wenham and Reading, Mass.;
m. (1st) 1654, Sarah Skinner . . . . (639).

(1276) JOHN FAIRFIELD, d. 1646;
came to America with his wife and son,
settled in Wenham, Mass.;
wife's name was Elizabeth.

Family History
638
WALTER FAIRFIELD,

father of Sarah (319) and son of John (1276), was born in England before 1631, and was brought to America by his parents when a child. He lived in Wenham, Mass., with his father and mother until after his father's death in 1646 when he was a little over 16 years of age. Probably he went to Reading in 1652, with his mother and step-father Peter Palfrey.

He married, first, at Reading, 28 Dec. 1654, Sarah Skipper (639), born probably in Lynn, about 1640, daughter of William Skipper (1278) and his second wife Sarah (Fisher) Skipper (1279). The year of her birth was inferred from a record which says she was 43 years old in 1682, and from her gravestone which says she died 18 Dec. 1711, in her 71st year. She was the mother of fourteen children.

Walter Fairfield and his wife lived in Reading about 8 years. There four children were born and two of them died in infancy. The family returned to Wenham between 1662 and 1663.

He was a licensed innholder in Wenham as early as 1682. In that year, he signed a petition against the claims of the Mason heirs to property in and around Cape Ann. He and Thomas Fiske were elected delegates at a town meeting in 1689 to protest against the tyrannical rule of Governor Andros. He was an ensign in the militia.

He married, second, Sarah Whipple, widow of Joseph. The published date of the intentions of marriage in Ipswich, 14 Apr. 1711, is clearly wrong because it is eight months prior to the death of his first wife. Probably the date should be 14 Apr. 1712. This second wife died in Wenham, 18 Nov. 1713.

He had a third wife Elizabeth, who is probably the Elizabeth Fairfield who was admitted to the Wenham church in Mar. 1716-17.

Walter Fairfield died 20 July 1723 "in his 92nd yr."

Children, the first four born in Reading, the other ten in Wenham, all by his first wife:

i. Sarah (319), b. 21 Dec. 1655; m. Thomas Abbe (318, line 159); the opposition of John Abbe to his son Thomas marrying Sarah Fairfield was due to her having had a child born in the spring of 1681, "she having no husband known to be lawful for it" (Ipswich Court Files, cited in the Fairfield mss.).
ii. Samuel, b. 13 Aug. 1660; d. 14 Apr. 1661.
iii. Samuel, b. 14 Sep. 1661; d. 8 Jan. 1662.
iv. William, b. 14 Oct. 1662; had a first wife Esther and a second wife Rebecca Gott.

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Children of Walter and Sarah Fairfield, continued:

v. Joseph, b. 6 May 1665; d. 3 Aug. 1665.
vi. Elizabeth, b. 9 Aug. 1666; m. Freeborn Balch of Beverly.
vii. Benjamin, b. 14 Sep. 1668; probably died young.
viii. Tabitha, b. 29 July 1669; m. John Woods.
ix. Walter, b. 15 Apr. 1672; m. (1st) Sarah Adams; m. (2nd) Judith Woods.
x. Mary, b. 20 July 1674; m. Nicholas Andrews.
xi. Abigail, b. 28 July 1678; probably died young.
xii. Prudence, b. 20 Apr. 1680; m. William Dodge.
xiii. Nathaniel, b. in 1682; had a first wife Sarah; m. (2nd) the widow Mary Stevens.
xiv. Skipper, b. 4 June 1686; probably died young.

Authorities:

Article on the Skipper Family, by Mary Lovering Holman, in the American Genealogist, 20:2. This article contains none of the marriages of the children and none of their deaths.

Genealogy of the Fairfield Family, by William C. Fairfield, a manuscript in the library of the NEHGS at Boston.

Note:- The children who are described as "probably died young" were not mentioned in the settlement of their father's estate.

Family History
1276
JOHN FAIRFIELD,

father of Walter (638), came from England with his wife Elizabeth and their little boy Walter.

They were in Charlestown, Mass., in 1638, but remained there less than a year. They removed to Wenham, where he was granted "80 acres for a farme," 23 Dec. 1639, and where he was made a freeman, 13 May 1640. He died at Wenham, 22 Dec. 1646, only eight years after arriving in this country.

Very little is known about his short life. According to tradition, he sprang from the Huguenot Beauchamp family that left France for England shortly before the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day (Abbe Genealogy, p. 14). The English translation of "Beauchamp" is Fairfield.

The will of John Fairfield, dated 11 Dec. 1646 and proved 8 July 1647, is given in full in the Essex Antiquarian (2:175) and the Essex County Quarterly Court Records (pub. 1:73,74). In brief, he made his wife sole executrix until his youngest son Benjamin should become twenty years of age. Then all his property, not otherwise disposed of, was to be divided equally between his wife and three children or which of them were surviving at that time. He stated that his "son Walter shall rest himself satisfied with what I have done concerning him and approve himself dutiful unto his Mother upon whose courtesy he shall depend for aught else he might expect." He gave his guns and sword to his children. He gave his "cousin Matthew Edwards" twenty acres of upland and two acres of meadow to be delivered when he became twenty-one. This Matthew Edwards was, in modern terminology, a nephew, and was a son of Robert Edwards. This indicates that Robert Edwards' wife Frances, was probably Frances Fairfield, sister of John. The estate was appraised 23 d 10 m 1646 at 113 L 3 s 7 d, of which about 45 L was real estate, the acreage being 221 acres.

The probate records contain an unusual record which affords a basis for computing the years of births of the children. The Fairfield Genealogy gave an inconsistent interpretation of this record, and a new and correct interpretation had to be made. The record is an undated paper in the accounts of the administrator which reads, "for the keeping of the two Children the one 2 years and 5 months and the other 2 years,-10 L; the rent of the Farme and stock per year 8 L; the wife's part 4 L; one child 5 months, 1 L; the estate being devided into 4 pts to each 9 L 12 s 10 d" (Essex County Quarterly Court Records, pub. 1:76). Both children had been "kept" or boarded for 2 years and 5 months in all since their father died. During this period, the personal estate had decreased in value from about 67 L at which it was appraised to 4 times each part or about 38 L.

The most significant points about this paper, however, are that it proves that at the time of the father's death, 22 Dec. 1646, there were only two minor children under 16 years of age in this family, and that the paper was made out two years and five months after his death, that is, in May 1649, and that those two children were still minors on that date. Also it proves that there was no posthumous child who died in infancy as the Fairfield manuscript suggests. Also, this proves that the oldest son Walter was over 16 years of age when his father died, and hence was born before 1631. This is the date suggested by Mrs Holman in her article, and agrees with the date "about 1632" in the Fairfield mss. This interpretation is completely consistent within itself and with the dates known about the two younger children.

The widow Elizabeth married, for her second husband, Peter Palfrey, but did not give a bond for the security of her children's property when she married him. Peter Palfrey is described by a contemporary as "a man much betrusted." However, on 22 Sep. 1660, the son Walter Fairfield sued Peter Palfrey for withholding his share of the estate, and on 27 Nov. 1660, the court ordered the estate divided. At this time, John Fairfield, the second son, being still under age, chose his older brother Walter to be his guardian; and the youngest son Benjamin, "being about 14 years of age," chose his "father-in-law" (step-father) Peter Palfrey, to be his guardian, and agreed to live with him until twenty years of age, while Mr. Palfrey agreed to teach Benjamin to read and write. This bargain could not be kept because Peter Palfrey died at Reading, 15 Sep. 1663, and on 24 Nov. 1663, Benjamin chose Matthew Edwards to be his guardian. (Salem Quarterly Court Records, pub. 1:325).

Peter Palfrey came to Salem before 1628, was a deputy to the General Court in 1630, and removed to Reading in 1652. By his first wife Edith, he had four children: Jonathan, Jehoiadam, Remember, and Mary Palfrey. The widow Elizabeth Fairfield was his second wife. The date of their marriage and her death are not known. But Peter Palfrey had a third wife Alice who survived him and died in 1677.

Peter Palfrey's home in Salem was on the site of the well known Essex House in the heart of the city. His home in Reading was near the present railroad station.

Children of John and Elizabeth Fairfield, the first born in England, the others in Wenham, Mass.:

i. Walter (636), b. before 1631; m. (1st) Sarah Skipper (637), had a second wife Sarah and a third wife Elizabeth.
ii. John, b. in May 1639; m. Sarah Geare.
iii. Benjamin, b. 21 July 1646; d. in Reading, 14 July 1664, "at the age of 18 years lacking 7 days."

The same authorities were used for John as for Walter with other authorities as cited.

Line 333
THE ELIZABETH HOLDEN LINE
A Branch of the Barbara Rice Line (83)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
666
RANDALL HOLDEN,

father of Elizabeth (333), was born about 1612, and was the progenitor of this line in America. He died 23 Aug. 1692, at Warwick, R. I. (Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of R. I.; Austin's Thirty-Three Rhode Islanders (p. 27); Holden Genealogy, by Eben Putnam (1:379-390); but Warwick TH, by Fuller, gives the date, 23 July 1692). His birthplace is unknown.

He married in Rhode Island about 1648, Frances Dungan (667), born about 1630 and died in 1697, daughter of William and Frances (Latham) Dungan (1334 and 1335). (The same authorities).

There is a possibility that Randall Holden was a son or grandson of the Randall Holden who was buried, 26 Nov. 1623, at Ewood, in Blackstone parish, near Salisbury in Lancashire, but the parish records from 1610 to 1614 are lost, and this includes the probable year of birth of Randall, the emigrant.

Randall Holden first appears in the New England records as a signer of the covenant, 7 Mar. 1638, by which the subscribers incorporated themselves into a settlement beyond the limits of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The party intended to go south as far as Delaware Bay, but at Providence while waiting for their ship, they were persuaded by Roger Williams to settle at Aquidneck, which later became Warwick. Soon after this, the party was joined by Samuel Gorton, who became the leader of the settlement. The long story of the troublesome times that followed can be found in many histories. Randall Holden became a close friend of Samuel Gorton and stood by him and William Hutchinson, and against William Coddington.

In October, 1643, when the soldiers from Massachusetts Bay Colony attacked the settlement at Warwick, Randall Holden was one of the ten men who were captured. He was sent to Salem, Mass., but was released the next year. Soon after his release, he went to England to tell the authorities about the grievances of the settlement. Several times, he accompanied John Greene on his missions to the home country. In the meantime he held many town offices.

His first house was destroyed by the Indians. His second house was built on what is now Main Street. He became the owner of large tracts of real estate.

Children of Randall and Frances (Dungan) Holden, all born in Warwick, R. I.:

i. Frances, b. 29 Sep. 1649; m. as his first wife, John Holmes, who m. (2nd) Mary, widow of William Greene.

ii. Elizabeth (333), b. "In ye month of August in ye year 1652;" m. John Rice (332, line 83).

iii. Mary, the date of her birth is recorded exactly like that of Elizabeth, but they were not called twins and as the births of the first eight children were all put on record at the same time, the date of Mary's birth is probably incorrect in the record and should be sometime in 1654; m. John Carder.

iv. John, b. in Jan. 1656; no record of him after 1673; Moses Brown, the authority on early Rhode Island history, says he was drowned in middle age.

v. Sarah, b. in Feb. 1658; m. Joseph Stafford.

vi. Randall, b. in Apr. 1660; m. Bethia Waterman; their daughter, Mary Holden, m. Thomas Rice, brother of Barbara (83). (See Fam. 166, line 83).

vii. Margaret, b. in Jan. 1663; m. John Eldred, a prominent man in North Kingstown.

viii. Charles, b. 22 Mar. 1665-6; m. Catherine Greene, dau. of John and Ann Greene.

ix. Barbara, b. 2 July 1668; called "Barbary" when she m. as his second wife, Samuel Wickham; he had a first wife Ann, and m. (3rd) Mary Place, widow of Enoch; a deputy to and clerk of the Rhode Island Assembly for many years.

x. Susan, b. 3 Dec. 1670; called "Susannah" when in 1690 she m. Capt. Benjamin Greene, son of Thomas and Elizabeth.

xi. Anthony, b. 15 Oct. 1673; probably the "Anthony Holding" who was named as one of the crew of the brigantine Charles, 24 May 1704, which was brought into Boston harbor, laden with gold dust, gold bars, and other plunder taken from a Spanish galleon. The captain, John Quelch, and his crew were imprisoned by the Boston authorities on the charge that they had shared the spoil without lawful adjudication. Anthony Holding was among those who escaped. The captain and other members of the crew were convicted and hung. (Sewall's Diary, cited by Eben Putnam in the Holden Genealogy).

In addition to the authorities mentioned in the first paragraph of this family history, the Warwick VR, by Arnold, were used for the marriages of the children.

Randall Holden was elected 19 times as a member of the House of Deputies of Rhode Island. He was a member of the Governor's Council for 10 years, and was a Justice of the Court from 1687 to 1690. He went to England as a representative of the colony in 1679.

His sons were all prominent men. Randall Jr. was a member of the House of Deputies for 20 years, and a speaker of the House for several years, a member of the Governor's Council, and a major in command of the naval forces in 1706. (Clark-Dungan Genealogy, by Alfred Rudolph Justice, pp. 112, 113).

Line 343
THE SARAH TARNEY LINE
A Branch of the Deliverance Babbitt Line (171)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
686
MILES TARNEY,

father of Sarah (343), came to America with his wife and this daughter Sarah. The surname was spelled in several ways in the records, the most common variants being Tarne, Tearne, and Tearney. Obviously the name was always pronounced in two syllables.

In writing his family history the evidence of documents is given in detail because Mr. Goodrich was the first to find the facts.

Miles Tarney was a leather dresser of Boston (Babbitt Family History, by William Bradfor Brown, p. 35). Miles Tarney, a leather dresser of Boston in 1638, had a wife Sarah who joined the church 14 Apr. 1639, but he did not become a member before 8 Oct. 1642; he was made a freeman 10 May 1643, and probably had a second wife Elizabeth (Savage, 4:257; Register, 3:190). These statements and conjectures are confirmed by the land and probate records.

Administration on the estate of "Miles Tearne," late of Boston, deceased, was granted to Elizabeth his relict widow, 27 July 1676. The inventory of the estate of "Goodman Miles Tarne" was "prized by Able Porter and John Maryon Senior," and the widow Elizabeth made oath to it, 27 July 1676. The property consisted of a small amount of personal estate consisting of "a parcell of leather," six pair of gloves, a bible and other books, clothing, bedding, dishes, and the like, the total value of which was 12 L 12 s 3 d, and "also the house and land in which he lived, the reversion whereof at the death of his wife being the inheritance of Joshua Rice as by covenant the 15:12:60 she being old and weak maybe." The covenant referred to was probably the agreement frequently made by a couple at the time of their marriage, if it were the second marriage of one or both of them, in regard to the disposal of their property. The date of the agreement was often the date of the marriage, and the date of this covenant indicates that Miles married his second wife Elizabeth on or about 15 d 12 m 1660.

It appears that the widow Elizabeth died soon after her appointment as administrator, because three months later, on 31 Oct. 1676, administration of the estate of the late Miles Tearne of Boston, deceased, was granted "to John Wakefield and Adam Dinsdall, his sons-in-law in right of their wives." A second inventory was subscribed to, this one being taken by Robert Mason and John Maryon Senior. It contained very nearly the same items as before except that the homestead was not mentioned. (Suffolk County Pr, original, 12:9, 11B 61, 105).

This last probate record proves that two of the daughters of Miles Tarney married respectively John Wakefield and Adam Dinsdall.

A very important record was found among the deeds. In a deed, dated 25 Oct. 1663, ack. 16 d 3 m 1676, and rec. 17 Oct. 1676, "Michaell Tarne and Elizabeth his wife and Joshua Rice their son," of Boston, for 20 L 15 s 5 d, paid by Richard Truesdell, Edward Raynsford, and Jacob Elliott, Deacons of the Senior Church in Boston, conveyed to the said deacons for the use of the church, their dwelling house and the land adjoining it, as a mortgage, with the provision that if this sum of money was returned to the deacons, the deed was null and void. The abuttors were: widow Hannah Moore, West; Wm. Pell, East; the street, North; and Richard Cooke, South. The witnesses were: John Morse and Asaph Elliot. The deed was signed by: "Miells Tarne, Elizabeth Tarne, Joshua Rice." This mortgage was discharged 12 Feb. 1676-7. (Suffolk Co. Deeds, 9:392).

Savage (3:531) tells that Robert Rice of Boston, whose name is spelled Roys, Roise, and Royce, by wife Elizabeth had children:

Joshua Rice, b. 14 Apr. 1637.
Nathaniel Rice, b. 24 Mar. or 1 Apr. 1639; d. y.
Patience Rice, b. 1 Apr. 1642; buried next week.

No connection between this Rice family and Barbara Rice (83) has been established. But these land, probate, and vital records confirm Savage's conjecture that Miles Tarney had a second wife Elizabeth, and prove that she was the widow of Robert Rice, and at the time of her second marriage had one surviving child, Joshua Rice.

The first wife of Miles Tarney was probably Sarah White a sister of Charity White, the conjecture being based on these records. It is known from the church records that the first name of his first wife was Sarah. Also, "Charity White a single woman," was admitted to the First Church in Boston, 13 d 4 m 1641 (Register, 10:265). "The late Charity White," a little before her death, before diverse friends, declared that she gave her house and land to the deacons of the church of Boston for the use of their church on condition that she "be buried at the churches charges," and also she gave the rest of her goods and estate "to Deliverance Tarne at the request of Miles Tearne, father to the said Deliverance." The administration of her estate was granted to Miles Tearne, 1 Feb. 1660. Again John Marion was one of the appraisers of the estate. This time he served with Chr(istian) Batt. The value of the goods was 24 L. (Register, 2:402; 10:265).

This record indicates a close relationship between Charity White and Deliverance Tarney, and as Charity was a single woman, this relationship was not by way of a husband. It is almost certain that Charity was a sister to the mother of Deliverance. If true, Sarah, the first wife of Miles Tarney, was Sarah White.

The Boston Vital Records prove that Miles and Sarah Tarney had only three children, all daughters:

i. Sarah (343), b. in England, prob. about 1636; was an infant when her parents brought her to Boston; m. Edward Babbitt (342, line 171); her marriage record reads, "Edward Bobbet was marryed to Sarah Tarne, daughter of Myles Tarne of Boston, 7-7-54, by Capt. Humphrey Atherton" (Boston Record Commissioners Report, 9:48; Register, 11:199).

ii. Hannah, her birth record reads, "Hannah, daughter of Miles and Sarah Tarne, was born in the 8th month 1638" (Boston Record Commissioners Report, 9:6). The final administrators of her father's estate were Adam Dinsdall and John Wakefield, described as sons-in-law of Miles Tarney. As Miles had only three daughters, as the marriage of Sarah to Edward Babbitt is on record, and as a deed proves that the husband of her other sister Deliverance was John Wakefield, it is absolutely certain that the husband of Hannah was Adam Dinsdall. Before her marriage she received a bequest from Thomas Oliver of Boston. He made his will "2 d 3 m 1656" as dated in the will, and not 13 Mar. 1652 as printed in the Register (8:351), and besides giving bequests to his wife and children, he gave to "Hannah Tarne five pounds to be payd at the age of twenty-one or at the time of marriage." No relationship was stated, and the other probate records indicate that if there were any, it was thru Thomas Oliver' s first wife. Possibly his first wife was also a sister to Sarah, the first wife of Miles Tarney.

iii, Deliverance, b. 30 Sep. 1641 and bap. 19 Sep. 1641 (Boston Record Commissioners Report, 9:11, 12). Obviously there is an error in the dates as printed. The record of baptism says she was then "eight days old." The correct date of birth was probably 10 Sep. 1641, as this agrees with her age when baptized and 10 could easily be misprinted as 30. The Register (2:402) as well as the report gives the births of Hannah and Deliverance as daughters of Miles Tarne. The husband of Deliverance was John Wakefield as proved by

the following deed. Jonathan Waldo, of Boston, shopkeeper, for 30 L 1 s 7 d, sold to Thomas Walker of Boston, brickburner, his title to the real estate which John Wakefield and Deliverance his wife died seized of, and particularly the house and land late in the possession of their son John Wakefield, shipwrite, which Jonathan Waldo had acquired in an action of debt against John Wakefield Jr. The deed was dated, ack., and rec. 12 Aug. 1718. (Suffolk Co. Deeds, 33:69). Also it should be noted that John Walkefield Jr., son of John and Deliverance, named a child, Miles Wakefield, presumably for Miles Tarney, grandfather of John Jr.

Authorities not already cited:
The Wakefield Memorial, by Homer Wakefield.
Wakefield items from the Stevens-Miller Ancestry, by Mary Lovering Holman.

But neither of these authorities identified the wife of John Wakefield.

Line 345
THE SARAH JENNEY LINE
A Branch of the Joanna Pope Line (43)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
690
JOHN JENNEY,

father of Sarah (345), came to New England in the ship Little James, with his wife Sarah and three children, landing at Plymouth in August 1623.

The record of his betrothal at Leyden, Holland, states that John Jenney, a brewer's drayman, from Norwich in England, but more recently from Rotterdam, was betrothed on 5 Sep. 1614 to Sarah Carey from Moncksoon, Roger Wilson and Jane Lee accompanying them. The marriage took place on the first day of the following November. "Moncksoon" may have been an attempt by the Dutch officials to write the name Monk Sohom, Suffolk County, England. Roger Wilson, one of the witnesses, was a "say-weaver" from Cambridge, England. Jane Lee, the other witness may have been a relative of Josephine Lee, then living in Leyden with a son Damuel and a daughter Bridget, who was betrothed in 1617 as his third wife to Samuel Fuller from London.

From his occupation, John Jenney might easily be pictured incorrectly as an ignorant man of great strength, but we find that he was more familiar with the Dutch language than many of pastor Robinson's company, and was one of the few who were early styled "gentlemen" in the Plymouth settlement.

It is possible that John Jenney was in Leyden as early as 1609, when a "John Jennings" witnessed the betrothal of Robert Peck to Jane Merritt, both from England. When he buried his first child at St. Peter's Church in Leyden in 1618, his home was on Veldesstraat or Field Street.

Upon his arrival at Plymouth, he and his family shared in the trials and privations of that fateful autumn when actual starvation threatened the settlement. In 1634, he paid the third largest tax in the town of Plymouth, 1 L 16 s, "rated in corn at 6 s per bushel." He was chosen by the town to serve on several important committees, such as laying out highways, setting the rates, establishing prices of goods and wages, choosing a site for the meeting house, surveying and granting land. John Jenney "gentleman" was chosen a Governor' s Assistant, 5 Jan. 1635, and was continuously reelected to that office for seven years. Frequently, he went to England with Edward Winslow concerning the affairs of the colony. He was a deputy to the Plymouth General Court in 1641 and 1642. In 1643, he was one of four men appointed to serve with the Governor as "a Counsell of war for the Towne."

In 1636, John Jenney was granted the right to build a grist mill on Town Brook in Plymouth, where Stephen Deane had built a mill four years before. His mill business was not very successful and the records contain many complaints about poor grinding of the corn, lack of cleanliness, and slow service. He was once called into court for trading with the Indians for corn. His son Samuel attempted to continue the business, but had no better success. At last the town elected a committee with authority to purchase the mill or else build another. In 1641, he obtained permission to make salt on Clark's Island. He bought and sold several lots of land, but his homestead remained near Town Brook on Strawberry Hill.

In 1637, he possessed "a new barque which plied back and forth between England and the Colony for a number of years." It became known as John Jenney's barque, and he often sailed in her. In 1641 and 1642, he was one of the contributors to a fund for building a "larger Barque" which was to be between "forty and fifty Tun."

John Jenney died in 1644, probably early in May, as the inventory of his estate was taken 25 May of that year. His age was less than 60 years. His will was dated 28 Dec. 1643. He made his wife Sarah executrix, and made bequests to her and his children. In regard to his "eldest daughter Abigaile," he wrote that as she "had somewhat given her by her grandmother, and Henry Wood is a suter to her in way of marriage, my will is that she the said Abigaile will dwell one full yeare with Mr. Charles Chauncey of Scittuate before her marriage, or if Mr. Chauncey be against her living at his house, that she dwell with Mrs. Winslow of Careswell for the term of one yeare, then my said daughter Abigaile to have two of my carves and my full consent to marry with the said Henry Wood." William Bradford and Thomas Prence were made overseers, and were to receive each 5 shillings and a pair of gloves for their services. (Plymouth Colony PR, Book 2, part 1, pp. 50-52). The inventory, taken 25 May 1644, is given in full in the Small Genealogy (p. 625). It includes many books and articles possessed by the more wealthy settlers.

The widow, Sarah Jenney, made her will, 4 Apr. 1654, and added a codecil, 18 Aug. 1654, not 1655 as printed. She died sometime during 1655, and the will was proved 5 Mar. 1655-6. She made bequests to her "daughter Sarah Pope ... daughter Abigail Wood ... grandchild Sarah Wood ... son Samuel Jenney ... son Benjamin Bartlett ... the teacher John Reyner." The elder Thomas Cushman received "a bible that was my daughter Susannah's." The codecil added bequests to her grandchildren, Sarah Wood, Susanna Pope, and Sarah Jenney.

Children of John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney, the first four born in Leyden, Holland, the others in Plymouth, Mass.:

i. (a child) name not recorded, buried 16 June 1618 in St. Peter's Church, Leyden.

ii. Samuel; m. at Plymouth, Ann Lettice, dau. of Thomas

iii. Abigail; she finally married Henry Wood.

iv. Sarah (345); m. Thomas Pope (344, Line 45).

v. John, b. in Plymouth; living in 1643 when he was mentioned in his father's will; probably died unmarried before 1654, as he is not mentioned in his mother's will.

vi. Susannah, b. at Plymouth; she was the first wife of Benjamin Bartlett but left no children; the death of Susanna Bartlett was recorded 25 Mar. 1654 at Plymouth; the bible that had been hers was given by her mother to Elder Cushman.

A complete account of the family of John Jenney may be found in the Genealogy of Edward Small, by Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill, Revised Edition, 1:498-510. She cites many sources including:

Winslow's Hypocrisie Unmasked, p. 95
Plymouth Colony Records, many references
Plymouth Colony Court Orders, many references
Plymouth Colony Deeds, 1:40,41.44,51
Davis's Landmarks of Plymouth, p. 251

Line 347
THE ELIZABETH BURGESS LINE
A Branch of the Deborah Perry Line (173)
A Line of One Family in America
Family History
694
THOMAS BURGESS,

father of Deborah (347), was a colonial pioneer from England, and arrived at Salem, Mass., about 1630.

He tarried at Salem and Lynn for a few years, and, on 3 July 1637, was granted a section of land in that part of Plymouth called Duxbury. But this section of land was forfeited because he removed to Sandwich the same year. It was assigned to Nicholas Robbins, 5 Nov. 1638, who paid Thomas Burgess some remuneration for fences and other improvements he had made.

He became one of the most influential men in the settlement, and served the town in nearly every office from road-surveyor to deputy at the Plymouth General Court. He was an original member of the Sandwich church. His estate was retained by some of his descendants for more than 225 years.

He died 13 Feb. 1685, aged 82 years, which sets the year of his birth about 1602, but his birthplace is unknown. His grave was honored with a monument slab imported from England, on which is inscribed his age.

His widow Dorothy died 27 Feb. 1687. Her maiden name is unknown and no clue to it has been found.

His will, dated 4 Apr. 1684 and proved 5 Mar. 1685, is given in full in the Memorial of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess, by Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, from which the greater part of this narrative has been taken. He made bequests to the following persons:

"eldest son Thomas Burgess of Rhode Island;"
"son Jacob Burgess" and Jacob's son "Thomas, my grandson;"
"son Joseph Burgess."

He gave to "my son Ezra Perry" the lands which he had purchased of Edward Freeman Jr., and two other lots in case his son Joseph refused the conditions of his bequest, namely that Joseph pay his brother John five pounds. He also made "my son Ezra Perry and my son Jacob Burgess" joint executors of his will.

He made the usual provisions for his wife Dorothy, and provided that his son Jacob pay his "grandson Thomas Burgess son of my son John Burgess," ten pounds at 23 years of age.

Thomas Burgess of Sandwich, Mass., is entirely distinct from Thomas Burgess of Guilford, Conn. The children and the grandchildren of the latter are in an article by Ralph D. Smyth (Register, 57:404).

Children of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess, all born before he settled in Sandwich:

i. Thomas, b. prob. before 1627, as he was enrolled among those over 16 years of age and capable of bearing arms in 1643; m. (1st) Elizabeth Bassett; m. (2nd) Lydia Gaunt, not Grant as stated by some. On 10 June 1661, The Plymouth Court granted a divorse to Elizabeth (Bassett) Burgess from her husband Thomas Burgess because of his misconduct with Lydia Gaunt, they having gone to Newport, R. I., together. This is the first record of a divorce in Plymouth Colony. Elizabeth was granted one third of the property of Thomas and "40 s worth of bed and bedding that are at William Bassett's," that is at her father's house. Thomas and Lydia had a family in Newport. Elizabeth married, second, William Hatch, and died in Swansea, Mass. She had no children by either husband. (The Bassitt Family, by Buel Burdette Bassett, pp. 7,10).

ii. Elizabeth (347), b. about 1629, as she was 88 years old at death in 1717; m. Ezra Perry (346, line 173).

iii. John, b. between 1631 and 1636, as inferred from the fact that he was younger than Thomas and Elizabeth and was made a freeman in 1657; settled in Yarmouth; m. Mary Worden.

iv. Jacob; b. between 1631 and 1636; m. Mary Nye.

v. Joseph; b. between 1631 and 1636; had a wife Patience; settled in Rochester, Mass.

The chief authority for this family history is the Burgess Memorial, by Ebenezer Burgess, pp. 9-14.

There is a brief account in the Cleveland Genealogy, by Edmund James Cleveland, 1899, p. 647.

Savage (1:302) includes the marriage of the daughter Elizabeth.

American Ancestry traces a line to Thomas and Lydia (5:213) and another line to the son John (8:214).

The Ancestry of Thomas Burgess

The surname is frequently spelled Burge.

The March, 1953, issue of the magazine, Genealogy and History, item 14896, states that the Thomas Burgess, whose wife was Dorothy and whose daughter Elizabeth married Ezra Perry, came from Earls Barton to Charlestown, Mass., and that his parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Pye) Burgess, who were married 27 Mar. 1598, and that his paternal grandparents were Thomas and Honor (Skidmore) Burgess.

The three Thomases, starting with the colonial pioneer may be given the numbers 694, 1388, and 2776 to identify them in the discussion.

The note in the magazine is inaccurate on at least two points. Thomas (694) did not live in Charlestown, and the wife of Thomas (2776) was not named Skidmore.

Apparently, the note was based on some wills, which were published in the article under the heading Genealogical Gleanings in England, by Henry F. Waters, in the Register (49:240,241). The wills establish the relationship between Thomas (1388) and Thomas (2776) all right, proving that they were father and son, but the wills do not prove that Thomas (694) the colonial pioneer, was the son of Thomas (1388). The article also proves that the wife of Thomas (2776) was Honor Sidman, daughter of Humphrey Sidman of Truro, Cornwall County, England, and a sister of Peter Sidman or Sidnam, whom Thomas (2776) appointed as one of the overseers of his will.

Concerning the Pye family, The History of Cornwall, by Gilbert, says that during the interregnum of Cromwell, the Pyes and Spreys turned decimators and sequestrators upon the land and revenues of the royal laity and clergy of Cornwall to such a degree of hurt and damage, that a short litany was made, "From the Pyes and Spreys (Pies and Spries) Good Lord deliver us." According to Webster's Dictionary, a decimator took a tenth part of a person's income, and a sequestrator seized his property and held it until the claim against him was settled.

It appears that in this Pye family there were three sisters and a brother:

Margaret Pie or Pye; m. William Catcher.
Jane Pye; m. Henry Burgess.
Elizabeth Pye; m. Thomas Burgess.
Anthony Pye; m. Elizabeth Trethewey, dau. of Robert.

The data on the Pye family is from the Register (49:246).

2910